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THE DOUGLAS THEORY OF CREDIT

The "Winnipeg Free Press" recently published six articles from the pen of Prof R. McQueen, of Saskatchewan University. We publish a part of articles one and six:

NOTE.—This is the first of a series of articles from the pen of Professor R. McQueen, of the Department of Economics of the University of Saskatchewan dealing with some aspects of the Douglas theory of social credit. In recent months a great deal of attention has been directed to Douglas and his theories in many parts of Canada, particularly in the province of Alberta, and to a lesser extent in the two neighboring provinces of the West as well as in Ontario. Mr Douglas himself is at the moment in the Antipodes, and it is believed he will make a visit to Canada.

Professor McQueen makes clear in the first of his articles that he deals in them with only one phase of the Douglas theories. Namely, the premise that the present financial system must bring about a shortage of purchasing power. If as Professor McQueen sets out to show this premise is false there is no need to discuss the proposals which Douglas suggests will remedy the situation.

The following articles are concerned solely with those arguments of Douglas which seek to prove that it is a shortage of purchasing power that is at the root of our economic troubles. In his many books and articles Douglas has touched on various aspects of the economic system. He has views on many matters and they are not by any means the views of a disgruntled person who has merely failed to do well out of the existing economic system. His reputation as an engineer is sufficient guarantee that he is a man of first rate capacity in his old field. When he discusses the engineering side of business he speaks as one having authority, as for example when he discusses the thing called technocracy. He has views, too, on the functioning of bank credit with which the writer does not agree, but it will not be necessary to examine those views in detail, except insofar as they relate to his argument that there is perpetually a shortage of purchasing power in the financial system.

It might be interesting to consider for a moment the position of Douglas in his own country. The best reputation yet made of his doctrines is contained in a book edited by the leader of the intellectuals in the British Labor movement, G. D. H. Cole, "What Everybody Wants to Know About Money"—Gollancz, 5 shillings—(Chapter VIII, Four Monetary Heretics, p 346).

Though Douglasism has been assiduously propagated in England since the war the Labor party has never adopted it even though that party possesses very definite ideas on the socialization of credit. Nor does the Douglas theory find any favor among those groups more to the left than to the official British Labor party. John Strachey in his "Coming Struggle for Power," has a biting comment on those people who think that by some mere chance in financial machinery it is possible to solve the economic troubles of mankind. Coming from such a source this comment is interesting.

"Whole schools of amateur economics and sociology have been founded on the view that 'it is all the fault of the bankers.' All the various varities of 'social credit' movements, all the types of 'currency cranks' for several generations have taken the view that bankers are exclusively to blame for the instability of capitalism. If only the bankers could be persuaded, or forced, to be more generous with credit, all would be well. The enormous potential productivity of modern technique (which the currency cranks do at any rate recognize) could be realized, social antagonisms could be painlessly removed and poverty abolished. I, too, have lived in this economic Arcady."

Douglasism, in its own country, indeed is unique in that it is opposed by Socialists, Communists and orthodox economists, and the reason for opposition in each case is the same—viz., it rests on a defective analysis.

But Douglas' antipathy to socialism, or Socialist antipathy to him is again no concern of the writer at the moment. Nor need one be interested in the remedy he proposes for our troubles, for he himself would admit that if his analysis is wrong so must his remedy be useless, and these articles are an attempt to show that his analysis is wrong. The question to discuss is whether or not the present financial system brings about a permanent shortage of purchasing power in the hands of consumers so that the whole product of industry can never be purchased. Douglas holds there is such a shortage of purchasing power, and these articles will endeavor to prove that there is not.

In attempting to show that there is such a shortage of purchasing power in the system, Douglas develops three main arguments. He shows in one example that even in a world where wages are the only cost in industry there would be a shortage of purchasing power. He then goes on to demonstrate that in a world that uses capital in production, there are two further difficulties. These two additional difficulties have to do with the shortage of purchasing power caused by the saving process, whereby firstly capital is created and secondly from the fact that depreciation is charged on that capital after it is created. There are three distinct lines of argument here, and it is of value to follow Douglas as he develops them.

The writer has been interested solely in Douglas' arguments that there is a permanent shortage of purchasing power in our economic system. This is only the main subject of many subjects Douglas discusses in his many books and articles, but it is certain he would agree that he regards it as his important subject. It may be generally agreed there are many things wrong in the system without agreeing with Douglas as to what they are. The writer has not discussed Douglas' proposed remedy. As he himself says, "Now it is perfectly true that the soundness of the remedy I propose rests on the fact or otherwise of this "dificiency" (of purchasing power)—("New Age," April 16, 1933, page 271). Not believing that the deficiency exists there seems to be no need to discuss his actual proposals.

The points of agreement between orthodox economists and Douglas have

[Continued in next column]

ASK CHANGES IN ALBERTA'S MOTOR LAWS

Delegation Headed by C. H. Grant, K.C., Interviews Premier

Suggesting amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act in its provision for regulating the passing of motor vehicles on highways, a delegation of the Alberta Motor Association interviewed Premier J. E. Brownlee on Wednesday, 11th inst.

The delegation was headed by C. H. Grant, K.C., counsel to the association, Chris Spencer, and Thomas E. Garside, Edmonton city solicitor, were in the delegation.

The section to which the delegation referred is "where two persons in charge of motor vehicles approach a cross-road or intersection at the same time, the person on the right hand of the other vehicle shall have the right of way."

RIGHT OF WAY QUESTION

Mr. Grant contended that when this section was passed, the intention undoubtedly was that if one vehicle entered the intersection ahead of the other it should have the right-of-way to proceed.

"But if both entered at the same time," said Mr. Grant, "the one on the right should have the right-of-way, as indicated by a pamphlet published by the King's Printer in 1929, when the amendment was made, where the rule is explained and illustrations given."

The courts had interpreted this differently, said Mr. Grant, while the general public believed that was the rule until they got into trouble and found they were wrong. He suggested that an amendment might be advisible, as follows:

"The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection or cross-roads shall yield the right of way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection. When two vehicles enter section at the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield to the driver on the right."

REGULATION SUGGESTED

This is the regulation as suggested by the engineers of the American Automobile Association after a careful study of the matter, and adopted by the national conference on street and highway safety.

The delegation also sought a change in the Act as it affects trucks carrying passengers.

As it stands now the Act states that trucks cannot carry passengers, save those required for loading and unloading purposes. The delegation asked that provisions be made for carrying workmen to jobs on the trucks, so city trucks, going to a job, could carry with them, men going to work.

Premier Brownlee said the requests would receive the utmost consideration and that he would discuss them with Hon. O. L. McPherson, minister of public works. If they seemed reasonable, then the government would have no objection to making the required amendments.

U. F. W. A.

The regular monthly meeting of U F W A was held on last Thursday afternoon, with Mrs G. E Hewson in the chair.

A minute of silence was observed in memory of the late Mrs G. Hamilton, who passed away on February 14.

Mrs Irwin Dunfield, Mrs Leslie Dunfield, and Mrs. A. C. McCully were appointed as a committee of three to make arrangements and look after the exhibits at the coming conference of the Hand Hills Constituency

A resolution was passed and a copy was to be sent to R B Bennett and Robt Gardiner, opposing the private ownership of the central Bank.

Mrs. C Greer won the quilt.

Five dollars was sent to the Salvation Army.

Mrs Smyrl being the supervisor, then took the chair

Mr. Duxbury kindly favored the gathering with two violin solos, which were greatly enjoyed.

Dr Blunes gave an instructive lecture on cancer, treating it from various angles, which was much appreciated

Mrs Irwin Dunfield gave a review of how the book, "The Shape of Things to Come," came to be compiled

Roll call was replied to with Irish wit

Hostesses—Mesdames Wm. and John Carter

—oo—

Card of Thanks

[Under this heading are charged 10c per count line; minimum, 50c; prepaid].

Mr and Mrs. S H. Sloan wish to thank their many friends for the kindness shown during Mrs Sloan's recent illness.

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been well stated by R. G. Hawtrey in his debate with Douglas "—I should like to say that on certain matters I am in entire accord with him. Among these I would especially mention that the demand for commodities arises from income and that incomes arise out of production. Further, I agree with him that banks create money, and that trade depression arises from faults of the banking system in the discharge of that vital function." Hawtrey goes on to say that he believes that there is an intermittent shortage of purchasing power but that he also believes there is an intermittent excess of purchasing power in the system, whereas Douglas believes there is a permanent shortage. That is rather a grave difference when it comes to discussing remedies for the position we find ourselves in today. The writer has attempted then in these articles to show that there is no permanent shortage of purchasing power.

ALBERTA LIQUOR ACT IS CHANGED

Committee Carries Amendment Providing That Bottled Beer Can Be Taken Off Premises Where It Is Purchased

EDMONTON, April 18.—Sitting in committee of the whole the legislature on Monday was thrown into a state of confusion and near-uproar when by a vote of 28 to 26 the committee carried an amendment to the Alberta Liquor Control Act providing that bottled beer can be taken off the premises where it is purchased and consumed at the pleasure of the purchaser. As the Act now stands the beer must be consumed on the premises.

When the result of the standing vote was made known by Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Milton C. McKeen, U.F A., Lac St. Anne, several members, including Donald MacLeod, U.F A., Stoney Plain, challenged the count and Mr. McKeen replied that he had been careful of the count and had had it checked by the clerk of the assembly.

RECORDED VOTE

Premier J. E Brownlee pointed out that those desiring a recorded vote could have same on third reading at the afternoon sitting.

Forceful words were uttered by Hon J. F. Lymburn, K.C., attorney general, in speaking to the amendment which ultimately passed. The amendment was moved by F. C Moyer, Independent, Drumheller.

"If the situation regarding bootlegging is as serious as many claim it is, then it is high time the government stepped in and took complete control of the liquor business and eliminated private enterprise altogether," he said. "If the representations regarding prevailing conditions are correct, why should we try to alter the Act, to widen its provisions? I am very much opposed to any change that would increase beer parlor facilities at present"

AMENDMENT OPPOSED

Gordon Walker, U.F A, Nanton Claresholm, contended that the Act should not be widened at present, and opposed the amendment.

W. H Shields, U.F.A, Macleod, endorsed Mr Walker's sentiments "The situation is now developing to the point where it should be definitely cleared up," he said

W. G Farquharson, U.F.A., Ribstone, said that as a resident near the Saskatchewan border he knew there was a great deal of bootlegging going on. "A great deal of beer is being brought in from Saskatchewan and the Liquor Board has no evidence of what is taking place," he said "If the Board was granted power it could control it This sort of thing can't go on I see no other way of controlling it unless by amending the Act. Whether this costs money or not, it should be done If we can get the Act working in a proper way then we could hold a plebiscite in the near future"

Chris Pattinson, Labor, Edson, thought that the best administration of the Act was the point to be considered. He thought amendments sought would have the effect of mitigating the effect of bootlegging

Sam Carson, U F A., Sturgeon, opposed any widening of the Act.

Similar sentiments were expressed by R. Hennig, U F A., Clover Bar

SUPPORTS AMENDMENT

The amendment was supported by P. J Enzenauer, U.F A, Alexandra, who pointed out that conditions had changed since the Act first came into effect.

M J Connor U.F.A, Warner, thought that the province was getting wetter and wetter as time went on. He opposed widening the Act at present He thought the legislation should be left alone and settled at the next session.

Hugh C Farthing, Conservative, Calgary, thought it the duty of the government to enforce the law. If a referendum could not be held this year it might be as well to hold over amending the Act until that time But action could not be delayed too long He could not agree that every amendment should be submitted to a plebiscite

D M Duggan, provincial Conservative leader, thought bootlegging was on the increase. He felt that the province could not go on indefinitely by refusing to amend the Act on account of the other considerations, if in the public interest it should be amended.

Extend Closing Hour Beer Parlors Till 10 o'Clock Saturdays

Climaxing one of the most bitterly fought debates of recent years, in which government supporters were the chief participants, the legislature on Monday, just prior to prorogation, further amended the Alberta Liquor Control Act by extending the hour at which beer parlors close on Saturday nights, from 9 p m (as has been the case heretofore) until 10 p.m

The new Act provides that municipalities which take objection to allowing the sale of bottled beer off licensed hotel premises may take a local option vote. This has the same effect as the law at present, which allows municipalities to take a local option vote if there is objection to licensed hotels for the sale of beer and operating of vendors stores.

Hon. Irene Parlby, minister without portfolio, moved an amendment —"That the said bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to the committee of the whole with instructions that they have power to amend it by eliminating from it all such provisions as will allow the sale of beer by the bottle by a beer licensee for consumption elsewhere than on the premises"

A division was forced on this and by the close vote of 28 to 27 the Parlby amendment was lost.

—oo—

Sentinel Hill Items

The farmers are busily engaged in seeding and cultivating operations in these past few days of spring like weather,

Miss Lena M. Long is home from a three months' visit with a friend near Nanton

Miss M King was a visitor to Calgary last Saturday

Mrs E. Nevilie of Calgary, and her daughter Mary, are the guests of Mrs. Neville's brother-in law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mittlestead.

The party held at Sentinel Hill school on Friday, April 13th, was quite a success despite the date chosen. The prize winners in cribbage were Miss McVeigh, Mr. T. Stevenson, Mrs. Golley and Mr. Bruce King The funds realized will be used to augment the School Fairs' funds.

—oo—

Varieties of Durum Wheat

[By J. N. Welch, Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, Winnipeg.]

There are no authentic records of the very early cultivation of the Durum wheats.

Durum wheats as a class are more or less drought resistant and rust resistant and were first introduced into the United States during the latter part of the 19th century.

Iumillo is the only variety of wheat, irrespective of species, that is immune to all forms of stem rust. It also shows resistance to smut and is valuable as plant breeding material only.

Pentad, Acme, and Monad possess what is known as mature plant resistance, Pentad is resistant in the seedling stage to only a few physiologic forms of stem rust, while Acme and Monad are susceptible to most forms. In spite of their susceptibility in the seedling stage all three varieties when subjected to an artificial rust epidemic in the field in which a great number of forms are present, are highly resistant.

Nodak is also resistant to rust under field conditions. No data, however, is available concerning the reaction of this variety to the various physilogic forms in the seedling stage.

Mindum is only moderately resistant, while the remaining varities are more or less susceptible, depending on the severity of the infection.

The highest yielding Durum wheat varieties are Mindum, Pentad, Acme and Kubanka, and the lowest yielding Velvet Don and Kahla.

For the manufacture of semolina, Mindum, Kubanka, Arnautka, Buford, Marouanni, and Pelissier are the varieties which possess the most desirable quality.

Mindum appears to be the outstanding Durum variety. It is moderately rust resistant, yields well and produces an excellent quality of semolina. In Canada it is the most popular Durum wheat variety, and in the United States it is grown chiefly in Minnesota and northeastern North Dakota.

King's Order in McPherson Case Received

Permits Mrs. McPherson to Have Appeal Heard Before Privy Council

The "King's Order" as it is technically named in legal terminology, permitting Mrs. Cora McPherson to have her appeal heard before the law lords of His Majesty's privy council at the hearings in London next month, has been received in printed form by George H Van Allen, K C., counsel for Mrs Mc Pherson in her suit against Hon O L. McPherson, minister of public works, to set aside the undefended divorce he procured in the Alberta Courts on the grounds of alleged irregularities.

The order of His Majesty sets out the grounds and history of her case and permits her to be heard in forma pauperis as a litigant who is not possessed of goods and possessions of the value of twenty-five pounds.

Hand Hill Echoes

Tom Witty had the misfortune to lose most of the buildings on his farm by fire on April 12th, during the high wind He lost his barn, chicken house, and horse corrals; also the chickens. He had a hard time saving his granary, containing a quantity of grain, but succeeded

Miss H. Courtney returned to her teaching duties at Cluney, after spending the Easter holidays with her folks here, Mr. and Mrs P. O Courtney.

The Hand Hills Social Club held their April meeting at the home of Mrs. Gallagher, with Mrs. Milligan, the president, in the chair The secretary, Mrs. Morrison, was present Roll call was answered by some very good garden hints, and all responded Mrs. A Stevenson invited the women to her house for a meeting in the near future, which was gratefully accepted After the business was attended to the hostess, assisted by Mrs. H. Joberg, served a lovely lunch The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs Wm. Peet, at 2:30 p.m., on Thursday, May 10th.

Miss Mary McFadden spent the Easter holidays with friends at Rose Lynn and Fish Lake

Women's Missionary Society

The monthly meeting of the W M.S of the United Church was held on Wednesday afternoon, with Mrs. McDannold in the chair The program was under the convenorship of the associate members. Mrs. A Swayne led the devotional period

Mrs. A. Hudgeon gave a review of the chapter on "China," which was interesting.

Mrs. S. Crawshaw gave a splendid paper on "Courage" She also read an inspiring letter from Mrs. George Birch, of the Inland Mission in China. Mrs Birch was formerly Miss Grace Poland

Roll call: a verse on courage.

Mrs. Orriss and Mrs. Conkey favored the gathering with a duet.

Hostesses—Mesdames I. Olson and Wm. Miller.

—oo—

Majestic-Farrell Lake News

The regular meeting of the W I was held at the home of Mrs. Chas. Lawrence. Current events were given by Mrs. Wm. Limpert. The roll call was answered by "How to beautify your home and surroundings." Miss McVeigh was to give a paper on Education and Better Schools, but in her absence Mrs C. Lawrence gave an interesting talk on Child Welfare. After the meeting adjourned the hostesses, Mrs J Fulton and Mrs. Lawrence, served a dainty and appetizing lunch

Mr Erwin Limpert returned to his home Sunday after spending the past ten months in Drumheller hospital

Dorothy Maynard and Agnes McCurlie are visiting at Majestic with Miss Maynard and Miss McCurlie.

John Lalonde was a Stettler visitor last Sunday.

Miss Melva Nelson left for Calgary this week, where she is engaged on the C P.R. staff

Mr Henry Ledrew has disposed of his stock and implements, and has rented his farm to Mr. J McMurchie.

Week-end Specials!

Quality Meats at Reasonable Prices

SHOULDER ROASTS PORK Per lb.	12½c
ROASTS OF BEEF Per lb.	10c
LEG ROASTS PORK Per lb.	15c
BRISKET BOIL Per lb.	6c
HAMBURG STEAK 3 lbs. for	25c
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HIGHLAND REBEKAH LODGE No., 75

Are sponsoring a CHURCH SERVICE on May 6, at 3.30 o'clock, in the Delia United Church, to observe the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Order.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend this service.

Arrangements are being made for a special speaker.

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A Record Of Service

Forty-four years as member of any parliament, even in the inconspicuous role of a back-bencher, would be an impressive record of service and endurance. It would indicate, at the very least, a tremendous capacity to resist boredom and endure platitude.

Forty-four years as member of the British parliament, where the M.P.'s job is pretty much a full-time affair, is almost a transcendant feat, for, at Westminster, oratorical standards differ but little from those of parliaments and legislatures nearer home.

Forty-four years as member of the British parliament, thirty of them in the very forefront of polemical politics, twenty of them in the role of an imperial as well as a national figure, and, at least ten of them as a world luminary, represents something, however, which cannot be judged by ordinary criteria.

Forty-four years as member of the British parliament, during eighteen or so a member of the cabinet and six of them spent as wart-time premier, the dynamic centre of a whirling world—that is the consummate achievement which fell to the lot of a little Welsh lawyer.

David Lloyd George: Perhaps it was unnecessary to mention the name for, were it posed to any group of intelligent citizens within the British empire, it is doubtful if the juxtaposition of "forty-four years" with "war-time premier" in the question, would fail to elicit the right answer.

David Lloyd George has just celebrated his forty-fourth year as member of the British parliament. In that long term, the little Welsh lawyer who entered the portals of the "Mother of Parliaments" with none of that political background which, prior to his advent, was deemed essential to ministerial rank, has run the full gamut of political achievement; has scaled the dizzy heights and been dashed from them; has tasted the sweet fruits of popular acclaim and the bitter of obloquy. Spectacular always, in success as in defeat, his is perhaps the most amazing personality in its very contradictions of a generation replete with outstanding figures.

To-day, in the quieter nooks of political life, the old fires burn dim—but they still burn. The flash of those "Limehouse" days which added a word to the English language is recalled, ever and anon, as he asseverates warnings and behests a heedless world heeds not. From the couch of the prophet, or the desk of the mentor, he sallies, occasionally, to guide and to counsel those who, caught in the full flood of the stream, pay little attention to what adumbrates the stiller eddies of the backwaters. In sickness or in health, one word of contumely brings the old fires forth. Jove still can thunder—objurgations!

His attendance at sittings of parliaments is rarer than it used to be, but a strange reaction follows his periodic entries. Be the debate never so dull, when Lloyd George appears members rouse themselves from lethargy and prepare for action. Imperceptibly, a ripple animates the house; electricity is in the air. Lloyd George has entered! Surely here, despite the fact a whirling world has thrown him from the vortex, is anything but a spent force.

Two or three weeks ago, he celebrated the forty-fourth anniversary of his election to parliament. If he were asked what is his fondest recollection over all those years, undoubtedly, his answer would be: it had been given him to retain the respect, the loyalty, the confidence and the affection of his own constituency of Carnarvon. That is, perhaps, the most amazing feature of his amazing record. For forty-four years he has enjoyed the unbroken loyalty of his constituents. For forty-four years he has enjoyed their confidence, their respect and their affection. Surely no man could ask more. That is the mead of his service and the gauge of his success.

Worth Fabulous Sum

Russian Crown Jewels May Be Shown At Chicago Fair

The Russian crown jewels, valued at nearly $250,000,000, and one of the richest treasures of precious stones in the world, will be displayed at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago this summer if the Soviet authorities grant a request they have received from exposition authorities that the gems be lent for the period beginning May 26, when the fair re-opens. The authorities have the request under advisement. The collection, which is assembled in an isolated storeroom in the State Bank at Moscow and is guarded day and night by Red soldiers includes the crown used at the coronation of Catherine the Great and her successors, which is said by experts to be worth $52,000,000. Almost 5,000 diamonds, together with a great ruby, go toward making up its weight of five pounds.

Making Further Experiments

M. Georges Claude's vessel, the Tunisie, is being equipped, and shortly will be ready for further experiments in producing cheap power from the sea. The vessel is of 10,000 tons and has a complete sea-heat plant capable of producing 2,500 horsepower. Two-thirds of this power will be used to operate an ice-making machine, for Claude expects to anchor near the shore of some tropical place and make ice for sale at a fifth the present price.

Oatmeal Ice Cream

The following recipe is taken from the new series, home-made frozen desserts, pamphlet issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture: Oatmeal ice cream—½ cup rolled oats, ½ teaspoonful vanilla, one quarter cup sugar, 1 cup milk, and 1 cup cream. Soak the rolled oats in the milk one hour. Strain, cook the strained liquid in a double boiler about 45 minutes, stirring frequently. When cool, add cream and flavoring. Freeze.

The Safety Of Surgery

Technique So Perfect Now Could Hardly Be Improved

"The operating table is safer than the crowded streets outside," says a noted British surgeon.

Not long ago another surgeon, Lord Moynihan, declared that the technique of surgery is so perfect nowadays that he did not see any way in which it could be improved.

We sometimes read that So-and-So died after an operation. The phrase is somewhat unfortunate, because it carries the suggestion that the operation had something to do with the cause of death. It is not the operation that causes death, but the disease or injury which made the operation necessary. The operation was the only chance of saving the patient's life, and either the operation had been delayed too late, or the injury was too severe.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Beats Spinning Wheel

The spindle will be the more generally used because it can be made at home and because it can be carried around to afternoon teas, Women's Institute rallies, Ladies' Aid meetings and the like and the spinning fits in silently and usefully with conversation. Then, when the meeting is ended, there is so much yarn to the good. Inroads are being made into contract bridge that is causing dire dismay in the hearts and purses of the professional point players.—Country Life in B.C.

Tortoise On New Coin

Just why a tortoise should be depicted on a coin in these times of fast moving money, is being conjectured by those who have seen the new coins of the Fiji Islands. The piece is worth approximately 12 cents. The only explanation is that the tortoise lives in the mountain country of Fiji. The shilling, valued at about 25 cents, shows a speedy Fijian barque. The coins are part of a complete new series.

Household Drudgery
The Bane of a Woman's Life

MILBURN'S HEALTH AND NERVE PILLS

Nature intended women to be strong and healthy instead of weak and sickly, but how can a woman have good health when she has to go through the household drudgery without any relaxation. Is it any wonder she becomes nervous and irritable, has hot flushes, faint and dizzy spells, shortness of breath, sinking and smothering sensations, and can't sleep at night.

Women who are weak and run down will find in Milburn's H. & N. Pills a remedy to strengthen the system and bring back the much desired health.

Works With Steel Hands

Remarkable Story Of Courage Displayed By Crippled Boy

In a little repair shop at Meaford, Ont., a man works day after day with steel hands. He has worked with them for 30 years, ever since he and his blind father made them to replace hands and forearms of flesh and bone he lost as a boy when he fell against the whirling blade of a buzz saw.

Andrew A. Gawley, "the man with the steel hands," was only 17 when a momentary slip deprived him of his forearms. For months he lay in hospital, but when he came out he was determined to earn his own living. There was one man at least he believed more unfortunate than himself. His father had been blind for 50 years.

Father and son labored long designing and making new hands for the boy. When they were finished they had five grips of different sizes and different degrees of leverage. Two grips open as Gawley draws his hands towards his body; the others open when the arms are extended.

Gawley can crush a stone between his "fingers," hold a teacup with perfect control, shave himself, dress himself, tie knots in a rope, throw or catch a baseball. He can thread a needle, drive an automobile, ride a motorcycle. He has been known to lift more than 250 pounds dead weight with one "hand." Gawley writes with a neat hand.

He was born near Stokes Bay on Bruce Peninsula and in his youth was a star of Stokes Bay football team. He is 49 years old now, still making his own living, handling tools with the skill of a master craftsman and making, among other things, artificial limbs for persons afflicted like himself.

Figures Hard To Grasp

Value Of Canada's Gold Production Runs Into Millions

What a part gold has played in the world's story! The civilizations of Egypt and of Assyria; the kingdom of Solomon; the glory of Spain; the gold-lure of quests for far Cathay; the California and Klondike epics—all are part of the romance of history, of man's eternal grasping for wealth. Now after thousands of years, Canada emerges as one of the great gold countries—the second greatest in the world—and Mr. McCrea, a Canadian minister, can tell stories of gold that stagger the imagination. It is a tremendous thing.

Thirty years ago Ontario's production of all metals—gold included—was $5,000,000. Last year its gold production alone was $501,000,000. On top of that we are producing nickel at the rate of $20,000,000 a year, copper at the rate of $9,000,000. In the last four years $190,000,000 worth of gold has been taken from Porcupine and Kirkland Lake. More than $153,000,000 was paid out in gold dividends.

These, truly, are figures for pessimists.—Ottawa Journal.

Despite Price Rise Tea Still Most Economical Drink

For the past two years people in Canada have been enjoying the lowest prices for tea in a decade, but this has meant tremendous losses to growers who, to save their industry, have restricted tea exports and caused prices to advance. Tea packers, particularly those supplying very fine quality teas, have reluctantly been forced to increase prices.

Must Prove German Blood

Nobility Of Germany In Danger Of Losing Their Titles

Germany's nobility was called on recently to prove their German blood back to 1750, or renounce their titles.

The president of the German Nobility Association invited all members to submit a genealogical table of their families, going back to 1750. Noblemen and noblewomen who cannot establish pure German blood, according to Nazi standards, must renounce their titles.

Both Were Six-Footers

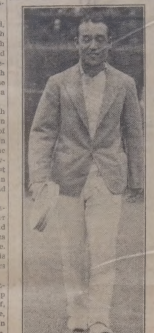
Lincoln, in a letter to a friend dated in 1859, gives his own height as "six feet four inches, nearly," and the records of the Black Hawk war in which he served give his height as "six feet four and a half inches." It was recorded by George Mercer that Washington was "six feet two inches" when he took his seat in the House of Burgesses in 1759.

Canada's exports of agricultural products is a large factor in maintaining her position as the seventh largest contributor to world trade. In the calendar year 1932, Canada stood fifth in exports, ninth in imports, and seventh in total trade among the nations of the world. Nearly 32 per cent. of her total foreign trade and over 46 per cent. of her export trade in 1932-33 was made up of products of farm origin.

Producing maple trees on eastern Canadian farms total 70,000,000.

W. N. U. 2043

COMMITS SUICIDE



Jiro Satoh, one of the world's finest tennis players, and star of the Japanese Davis Cup team, who committed suicide by leaping overboard from the liner Hakone Maru, near Singapore. Satoh was captain of the Japanese team slated to meet Australia in the second round of the historic trophy at Wimbledon. Ill health was the reason given for the desperate act.

Agricultural Notes

Many Items Of Interest To The Western Farmer

Much the greater part of Peru's wheat crop is grown in the sierra, the mountainous, high-altitude district.

Japan has about 900 woollen and worsted weaving mills and imports 96 per cent. of her wool from Australia.

Commercial production of peaches in Canada is confined to Ontario and British Columbia, 88 per cent. being in Ontario, chiefly in the Niagara district.

At the Perth stock sales in Scotland, an Aberdeen-Angus bull (Primats of Lethen) was purchased by Sir Edmund Findlay of Aberlour for 1,000 guineas (5,250 dollars).

Canada is the largest supplier of butter to British Honduras (West Indies) where there is also a fairly large demand for pickled pork and beef in barrels, lard, bacon and hams, canned meats and cheese.

The chief hay producing areas in Canada are the Ottawa, St. Lawrence and St. John river valleys, the dyked areas of the Maritime provinces, the Georgian Bay area of Ontario, and southern Alberta.

Canadian agricultural products on which British preference is given, such as condensed milk, canned goods and preserves, are offered a particularly promising field in British Malaya.

Available statistics indicate some decrease in hog production last year but the numbers of hogs marketed at public stockyards and packing plants somewhat exceeded those of the previous year.

With the attention that is being given to the grading of dressed poultry and eggs during the past few years in Canada, a big increase in the Canadian export trade is forecast.

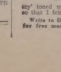
The financial inability of farmers in the past four years to pay the usual prices for registered seed grain has resulted in reducing slightly the volume of production of registered seed, particularly in the prairie provinces.

Of the oats produced in Canada, approximately 7 per cent. is used industrially by Canadian mills, while the bulk is utilized on Canadian farms for feeding purposes. During the past ten years, only 4.5 per cent. of the total annual production has been exported as grain.

The sheep population of Korea and other Japanese dependencies, all of them in the Far East, is negligible, but there are about three million sheep in the new kingdom of Manchukuo where steps are being taken to encourage sheep raising and to improve the fleece which at the present time is of poor quality.

In the poultry work throughout Canada, the hatchery approval of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is making it possible for keepers of poultry to obtain a yearly dependable supply of bred-to-lay chicks, while the cockerel distribution policy enables breeders who supply eggs to hatcheries to secure outstanding sires from record of performance birds.

• STOMACH COMPLAINT •



Mrs. W. Benton of 445 Simcoe St., London, Ont., says: "Some years ago I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery when I was run-down and awfully nervous, belched gas frequently and the gas would press up around my heart. The 'Discovery' toned up and strengthened my system so that I felt 100% better."

Write to Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

Prospects Still Bright

Demand For Gold Continues And Prices Are High

When Great Britain went off the gold standard Roger W. Babson rushed into print with the statement that very soon gold would be useful only for making false teeth and picture frames. But Roger Babson is North America's No. 1 rusher-into-print, and the soundness of his utterances is in inverse ratio to their frequency.

Since 1931 commodity prices have almost stabilized but gold has risen in value. The purchasing power of gold in almost any country is to-day almost double what is was in 1929.

The demand for gold continues. Professor George F. Warren of Cornell University, President Roosevelt's monetary adviser, said the other day that the high demand for gold is to be expected for a considerable number of years. Moreover he thinks, that, barring some improbable and spectacular discovery of gold or the de-monetization of it, it is fairly certain that commodity prices expressed in gold will be distinctly below pre-war price for some years.

If Professor Warren's forecast is correct the prospect for continuance of a high level of profits by Canadian producing gold mines is excellent. It simply means there will be a demand for their product at a high price and that price will be convertible into commodities at fairly low prices for many years.

The most recent rise in gold stocks is related by market commentators to the prospects of a further revaluation of the American dollar which would likewise affect the world exchange price of the Canadian dollar and increase the price obtainable by the mines in Canada for their products.—Financial Post.

Dominion Well Ahead On Highway Construction

Has Made Good Progress On Road To Coast

The government should concentrate on the through highway to the Pacific coast rather than building roads in the national parks, Hon. Charles Stewart, Liberal member for Edmonton West, urged in the House of Commons during debate on the government's unemployment relief measure. He had travelled over considerable new roads in Jasper park last summer and he thought the work should have been done instead on the trans-Canada highway.

The Dominion was well ahead of its obligations as to work on the road to the coast, Hon. T. G. Murphy, minister of interior, replied. It had made good progress on the end it undertook to build and the unemployed homeless single men had been building roads on the portion which the provincial government had undertaken to construct. He described the improvement made in the national parks, including tourist camp sites, underbrushing and trails.

Good While It Lasted

Gypsy Had Great Idea For Making Easy Money

A Bulgarian gypsy named Monte Latifoff has a pretty daughter who is now 19 years old. She has had eight husbands.

To each successive husband her father gave her in marriage according to gypsy custom, receiving on each occasion a substantial sum from the happy bridegroom. Soon after each wedding the girl, at her father's orders, picked a quarrel with her husband and was divorced in the gypsy manner.

But she fell in love with her eighth husband and when her father ordered her to leave him and seek a ninth, she refused. He beat her and she denounced him to the police.

She is now living happily with her eighth husband and her father is living rather less happily in Plovdiv gaol.

Safety Of Mail Bags

England Lost Only One Out Of 40,000,000 Last Year

Only one of more than 40,000,000 mail-bags, each containing an average of 5,000 letters, had come to grief last year in Britain up to the end of October. And that bag contained nothing of value. A few years ago the average number of mailbags stolen in a year was more than 60, while there were frequent attacks on officials in isolated post offices. There have been few such attacks this year—none of them successful. A reorganization scheme involving close co-operation between Scotland Yard and the special investigation department of the Post Office police throughout the country is responsible for the improvement.

Mrs. Teawhiffle: "Did you change the serviettes as I told you?"

New Maid: "Yes'm. I shuffled 'em and dealt 'em out so's no one gets the same one he had at breakfast."

The principal gold-producing areas in the United States are California, Alaska, South Dakota and Colorado, in the order named.

Why is it that boys who can play hockey all day rarely possess sufficient energy to shovel the sidewalk or empty the ashes?

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SAVE THE POKER HANDS

Wizard At Illumination

Nova Scotia Man Planned Many Spectacular Lighting Effects

Walter D'Arcy Ryan, famous creator of lighting effects and director of the illuminating engineering laboratory at the Schenectady works of the General Electric Co., died recently of a heart attack at his home in Schenectady.

Born in Kentville, Nova Scotia, 63 years ago, the son of the late ex-Mayor and Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Walter Ryan had for many years been known as the "wizard" of illumination.

He was the man who had outshone the Aurora Borealis or the scintillating stars of a moonlight night with electrical effects of his own devising. For instance, the illuminating of Niagara Falls, the magnificent lighting effects of the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco; those of the Exposition in Rio Janeiro, Brazil; the Washington Arms Conference; the Silver Jubilee of the City of New York; the Altar of Victory in Chicago; the Republic Eagle Sunburst, during the National Convention in Kansas City, and his most marvellous achievement of all, the lighting of the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago.

Of this Nova Scotia-born engineer, Thomas A. Edison once said: "This man Ryan has performed miracles."

The Trans-Canada Highway

Over Twelve Million Has Been Expended So Far

Progress made in the construction of the trans-Canada highway was outlined in the House of Commons by Premier R. B. Bennett. The amount expended so far was $12,374,319 and 1,357 miles had been constructed.

The mileage was divided: Nova Scotia, 59; New Brunswick, 65; Quebec, 35; Ontario, 830; Manitoba, 45½; Saskatchewan, 17½; Alberta, 145; British Columbia, 160.

New Radio Telephone

A novel ultra-short-wave radio telephone sending outfit, operating entirely from self-contained dry batteries, which weighs 15 pounds and is capable of sending spoken messages clearly over distances of more than a mile through city streets, has been developed. The wave-length utilized is 100 centimeters or about 39 inches.

The incubator capacity of the 178 approved hatcheries under the hatchery approval policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture provides for 22,043,400 chicks.

Japan's Rivalry May Cut Living Standard

American Diplomat Says Competition Hard To Cope With

Japan's commercial rivalry ultimately may result in a lower standard of living throughout the world, Richard Washburn Child, American diplomat, said.

Child, in Europe as President Roosevelt's special representative to study and improve trade conditions, said he had come to the conclusion during his two week's study in Great Britain—first stop on his trade tour.

He admitted that at present he discerned no means of coping with the increased commercial rivalry of the Japanese, with their lower wage scales and production costs, which threatens to wreck the English textile trade abroad, including India.

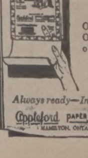
"My British friends told me that they believe the Japanese technical efficiency is at least as vital a force in enhancing Japanese competition as lower wages and their living standard," he added.

"Music On The Air"

Long before the radio was dreamed of the Chinese had "Music on the Air", says Dr. Berthold Laufer, curator of anthropology at the Field Museum of National History, Chicago. This they accomplished by small reed instruments resembling pipes of Pan, which they attached to the tail feathers of pigeons. As the birds flew the wind struck the apertures of the instruments, giving an open-air concert.

India's oldest society, the Asiatic Society of Bengal, recently celebrated its 150th anniversary.

Bluebirds almost faced extinction late in the 90's.



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The Land Of Great Lakes

Large Fresh Water Bodies In Both Eastern And Western Canada

The term "Great Lakes" is usually applied to the magnificent chain of freshwater bodies which lies between Canada and the United States—Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario—along with Lake Michigan, extending down into the latter country. These constitute the most remarkable group of lakes in the world, and, by furnishing navigable routes into the heart of the continent, have had a far-reaching effect upon the development of North America.

But Canada has many other lakes, the magnitude of which is not generally appreciated. For example, Lake Winnipeg, in Manitoba, is almost 2,000 square miles larger than Lake Ontario, one of the "great" lakes. Great Bear Lake, in the Northwest Territories, which has come into prominence because of valuable mineral discoveries, is 1,720 square miles larger than Lake Erie, and 4,120 square miles larger than Lake Ontario. Great Slave Lake is almost as large as Great Bear; the two combined are larger than either Lake Huron or Lake Michigan.

Aside from the "great" lakes, there are twelve others in Canada with areas ranging from 1,127 square miles for the smallest to 11,660 square miles for the largest. There are 107 lakes ranging in size from 100 to 1,000 square miles, and innumerable smaller bodies. These lakes, with their connecting rivers, are factors of first-class importance in their effect upon the climate, in furnishing routes for transportation, as a source of power, as a preserve for fisheries, and in providing ideal vacation lands.

Objected To Sunday Trains

No Travelling Done On Sabbath In Early Days

The Hon. Alexander Morris of Perth, Ontario (born 1826, died 1889), resigned from the board of directors of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Co., because the managers of the road broke new ground by advertising a Sunday excursion from Perth to Pakenham for the accommodation of those who might wish to attend a camp meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist church at the latter place. The Wesleyans of Perth promptly protested against such desecration of the Sabbath and laid the matter before Mr. Morris who immediately telegraphed the managers asking them to cancel the train. The excursion, however, had been extensively advertised and the management declined to alter the arrangements. Mr. Morris thereupon resigned his seat as a director.

And even more recently—within the memory of some people still living—the people of Mallorytown, Ontario, protested so violently against the operation of Grand Trunk trains through that municipality on Sundays and threatened such trouble for both the management and the train crews that conciliation had to be introduced. Moreover the early passenger trains operated between Montreal and Toronto over the same line did not run on Sundays. Passengers leaving one city or the other on a Saturday night had to lie over at Brockville or Belleville all day Sunday before proceeding to their destinations.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Job For a Dictator

Lloyd George Suggests Putting Surplus Workers On Land

Mr. Lloyd George has a plan to put unemployed people in Britain to work. He would take a million surplus workers out of the cities and put them on the land. Reclamation of waste areas, reforestation, the training of youth for farm life are included in his scheme.

It sounds well. In the next war Britain would not be so dependent upon outside sources for her foodstuffs. The plan would create more agricultural wealth. Millions of people, living on the farm instead of in a slum, would be healthier. Working, instead of idling, their character would be strengthened. But—

When, after the war, Britain tried to get her unemployed to go on land in the Dominions, she failed. People in the slums have been moved to the country and made thoroughly miserable. Habits, the habits of generations, are hard to change.

A Mussolini might do it in Italy, a Hitler in Germany, but a Lloyd George in England, we don't think. But that does not necessarily make the plan a bad one.

Easily Explained

They were discussing winter sports.

"By the way," said the young bachelor, "can you tell me why the word 'skis' is pronounced 'shes' in Switzerland."

His much-married friend gave a cynical smile.

"Yes," he said. "Probably it's because a novice never knows what they are going to do next."

Snowflakes have been photographed by the thousands, but no two have been found alike.

Early Potatoes

Sprouting Of The Seed Tubers Before Planting

In order to produce early potatoes the sprouting of the seed tubers has been employed with varying results, but most of those employing sprouted seed agree that some gain has been made. The sprouting should be done in diffused light and under conditions where the temperature can be maintained around 50 to 55 degrees F. The growth should be slow, so as to develop sturdy stout buds.

As a rule seed potatoes sprouted in the open become withered badly before planting time arrives. An experiment has been tried at the Central Experimental Farm whereby the seed tubers are placed in flats or shallow boxes and sand filled in around the tubers. These flats are fitted with four blocks, one in each corner, one inch square and projecting two inches above the edge of the box. These blocks facilitate the stacking of the boxes one on top of the other, allowing light to enter and permitting the application of water when desired.

Water is applied to the sand at intervals as required by means of a watering can with a piece of half-inch hose attached to the sprout.

The boxes may be stacked in the corner of the kitchen or even in a warm cow barn. Four to five weeks will produce well sprouted and rooted material, that when planted out of doors will start growth at once, when the soil warms up. Plant to a depth of 4 inches and cover the top of the buds with about a half inch of soil. Potatoes sprouted in this way will come through the sprouting process perfectly firm.

The sand sprouted tubers outyielded those sprouted by other methods by many pounds.

One of the drawbacks with the tubers sprouted in the sand and fully rooted is that they must be dropped in the rows by hand. The increased earliness and larger yield compensates for this.

Danger Is Negligible

History Shows Only Two Men Ever Hit By Meteorites

Meteorites are continually whizzing through the outer space surrounding the earth and occasionally crashing to the ground. Chances of being struck by one, however, are practically negligible.

H. H. Nininger of the Colorado Museum of Natural History declared in a recent book that only two men in history have been injured by meteorites. One was struck down and injured at Mhow, India, in 1827; the other was stunned by a meteorite at Nedogolla, also in India.

Chances of a meteorite striking a home or causing any considerable damage are also rare, Nininger said. The home of Francisco Megia of Seville, Spain, recently reported to have been struck and set afire by a meteorite, was only the eighth or ninth such instance on record.

Perhaps the most destructive meteorite to strike the earth, according to Nininger, was the one that landed in a forest in Siberia on June 30, 1908. It felled trees in windrows and scorched them.

Nininger has made the study of meteorites his life work. He is said to be the only man in the world who makes his living entirely by obtaining samples of meteorites for sale to museums.

Poverty Amidst Plenty

Change Is Needed In The System Of Distribution

Solution of the existing paradox of poverty amidst plenty is not to be found in any changes in the administration of the world's productive system but in logical modifications in the system of distribution, Major C. H. Douglass, credit theorist, told the Canadian Club at Winnipeg.

Complete overhaul of the world's monetary system and breakup of the monopoly of credit held by the international banks was described by Major Douglas as the first step to remedy the situation.

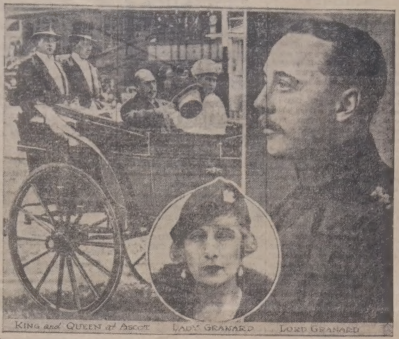
"The present system will at no very distant date either have to be replaced, or will itself break up from the onset of another great war," he said.

"The endeavor is being made to change over from a tyranny of finance to a tryanny of administration. In Great Britain, the phase under which change is taking place is called rationalization. In Italy it is the Fascisti or corporate state. In Russia it is the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Makes A Good Story

The New Yorker says there are several little stories about the Youssoupoffs around, and one of them is about the time the Prince was in New York and was taken by a friend to the house of a lady who was simply thrilled at having a royal assassin around. Came the moment when she had to introduce him to a Mrs. X., who had entered. "My dear," she said, "I want you to meet the man who saved the honor of the Russian Court — Prince Rasputin. Prince Rasputin, you know, killed—" There she stopped, stumped. She turned to Youssoupoff: "Just who was it you killed, Prince?"

A "SOCIAL" DICTATOR FOR FAMOUS RACE TRACK



The royal enclosure at the Ascot race track, in England, is to have a new code to regulate admission. The Earl of Granard has been appointed "social dictator" to see that the rules of admittance are strictly adhered to. Eight pounds ($40) buys a ticket to the Royal Enclosure where King George and Queen Mary watch the races, and an applicant can enter the turf holy of holies providing he or she has been privileged to attend royal levees or been presented at court, and has not been the guilty party in a divorce suit. Lady Granard will probably help her husband in deciding who shall or shall not enter the royal enclosure.

Contrary To General Idea

Increase In Heart Disease Not Due To Modern Living

Big business and "the strain of the twentieth century" are not responsible for the increase in heart disease during the last two decades, according to Dr. Robert L. Levy, associate professor of clinical medicine at Columbia university, who discloses that in a survey of cases at the Columbia-Presbyterian medical centre the largest per centage of heart trouble resulting from disease of the coronary arteries was found among foremen and skilled workers rather than among business executives.

Occupation plays a negligible part in the occurrence of "coronary disease," or hardening of the arteries of the heart, one of the most common ailments of the organ, Dr. Levy declares. A recent German survey, he points out, showed that manual laborers had the highest per centage of heart trouble, while in the Columbia study manual laborers ranked third and clerical workers fourth.

"The most significant reason for the increase in heart disease," Dr. Levy reports, "is the effective control of infectious disease, such as tuberculosis, typhoid fever and diphtheria. Fewer people succumb to infections, but they escape only to die at a riper age of the degenerative diseases which are associated with disorders of the circulation.

"Fifty-nine years is now the average expectation of life for the wage-earning population, while two decades ago it was but forty-seven years. There is no doubt that heart disease is increasing; it is to-day the leading cause of death. But the important point is that the increase is occurring almost entirely in persons over forty-five years of age. Since people must of necessity die, and fewer are carried off by infections, the result is that they die of the disorders incident to advancing years, of which heart disease is the most common.

Northern Seaport

Reported That Churchill May Be Without Hotel Accommodation This Year

Churchill, Manitoba's northern seaport, will in all probability go another year without hotel accommodation.

Harry Olensky, who received a permit to build a hotel at Churchill, has been unable to raise funds for the project, and it appeared even the restaurant would be absent this year.

Joe "Paddy" Simpson, pioneering Irish chef who operated a cafe every summer since the seaport opened, has gone to England.

Real "Sky Pilots"

A new race of real "sky pilots" is fast growing in Scotland. Air travel facilities are encouraging young ministers to volunteer for remote parishes in Orkney and Shetland. The problem of a few years ago caused by lack of ministers no longer exists. The strength of the ministry has been greatly increased, and aeroplanes have become a valuable factor in the island mission field.

Lunch Counter Code

Reference to the code of Boston lunch counter men in passing an order for "a Swiss cheese sandwich in rye bread" recalls an incident when, after placing a small order, the diner changed his mind. Would it be possible to change his order to an "American cheese sandwich?"

"Naturalize that Swiss," called the counter man to the cook.

Dave: "We've been going about together for 10 years now! 'Ow about us getting married!"

Kate: "Oh, Dave, are you sure it's not just a passing infatuation?"

Unique Game Bird

New Species Of Grouse Found In Saskatchewan Last Fall

In the annual report on game birds to be published shortly will appear a section referring to a unique bird found last fall at Truax, Saskatchewan. This is a cross between a pinnated grouse and the sharp tailed grouse. This bird has never before been reported to the authorities, and it is a rare occurrence in bird life lore of the province. The sharp tailed grouse is the common prairie chicken, sometimes known as the Minnesota grouse, and the pinnated grouse is the true prairie chicken, the open prairie bird, much resembling the Barred Plymouth Rock fowl.

Fred Bradshaw, curator of the Saskatchewan provincial museum, received the bird from Truax, and he says this was the first to come to his notice. He further says it is very rare that game birds will cross, although Mallards and Pintail ducks have been known to bring out broods of crossbreds.

Life-Saving Treatment

New Method For Dealing With Pneumonia Is Advanced

A new life-saving treatment for pneumonia, which works by making the disease temporarily "worse" and warning that many dangerous diseases are not cured when they seem to be, were presented to the American College of Physicians at Chicago.

The pneumonia treatment, used to cure lobar pneumonia, brings on an artificial "crisis" of the disease about two days ahead of schedule, when the patient is in better condition to meet it, said Dr. Simon S. Leopold of Philadelphia. In experiments he cut the death rate from 72 per cent. to 16 per cent.

Quite The Contrary

A party of Cleveland ladies toured Florida by motor recently, and decided, of a sunny Sunday morning, that it would be nice to stop off and go to church in one of the little towns.

They approached a native and inquired. "Is there an Episcopal church in this town?"

"Oh, yes," said the man, "yes indeed." Queried the ladies: "Is it a High church?"

"No replied the man, apologetically, "It's only one story."

A live lobster is green; due to a chemical change in boiling, the color changes to red.

Many firms in Birmingham, England, are planning factory extensions.

Romance In Business

Stories About Hudson's Bay Company Would Make Thrilling Novel

It surely is not unpatriotic to say that one of the most cheerful items in the story of business revival has to do with a foreign corporation. For the year 1933 the Hudson's Bay Company reports a modest profit of $150,000 after registering an average annual loss of about $1,500,000 in the preceding three years.

What business is the Hudson's Bay Company engaged in? It is to-day the world's largest purveyor of romance. On the side it trades in furs and sells land for settlement, and these are the things on which deficits were incurred in 1930-32 and a small profit was made last year. But to ninety-nine persons out of a hundred this is not what the name Hudson's Bay Company stands for. It stands for the last of the great open spaces on this continent, and for the Canadian Mounted Police who get their men, and for Stefansson's "friendly North," and for herds of reindeer in a ten years' trek from Alaska to Baffin Land, and for that trading post and Eskimo life which the movies have lately discovered.

Many of these popular notions may be geographically and legally askew, but in the higher realm of the emotions they belong with the Hudson's Bay Company. If that organization charged the novelists and scenario writers only a modest royalty, it would have wiped out its recent annual deficits.—New York Times.

Expensive Equipment

Owner Finds Ancient Car Tires Would Cost $16,000

John F. Mullaney of Colorado Springs will not buy new tires for his old car this year. Mullaney recently got his 1898 Winton out of the garage where it had stood for years, and found that it would run perfectly.

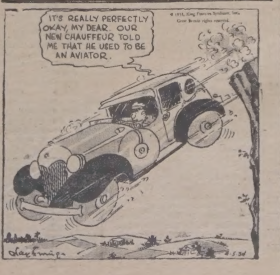
It needed tires, though. He wrote to a tire manufacturer for prices on a set of tires. It would cost just $16,000 to provide tires for the old bus, the manufacturers answered, as new equipment would have to be installed before they could be made.

Ninety-three-year-old James Cotgrove, of Leigh-on-Sea, England, who spent 80 years with a fishing fleet, plans to go to sea when the weather is suitable.

Driven by an aeroplane propeller, an unusual boat has been devised for use on land and water.

Shock-proof electric light bulbs are being produced.

FANCIFUL FABLES



Rare Perfumes Made From Grapefruit Skins

American Chemical Society Hears Of Several New Discoveries

Turning grapefruit skins into rare perfumes is the next big chemical move of the American citrus industry.

Nothing like grapefruit will these odors be. They will be violets, rose, hyacinths and possibly even the very orange blossoms of Florida and California's best.

The process was explained to the American Chemical Society by E. K. Nelson, of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Washington. He did not call it perfume, but "Florida grapefruit oil."

Ninety per cent. of the grapefruit oil is limonene or lemon oil. It is one of the "starter" substances for making perfume.

The peels contain also some sesquiterpenes or pine oils, indicating slight kinship of this fruit with pine trees. Turpenes are used for sharp odors and flavors.

Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, reported through Prof. William A. Hammond, a plaster-of-paris sort of substance that can be used if one wishes to take the very last five per cent. of water out of alcohol—make a dry drink that is really dry.

The Antioch compound is useful for industry for taking the water out of organic liquids used in chemical manufacturing. It is anhydrous calcium sulphate.

Seaplanes with ribs made from seawater are possible but not profitable under the new ocean water "mining" processes described to the natural scientists.

Magnesium metal, the lightest commercial structural material today, is actually made from brine, but of a saltier type than the ocean's. This brine come from wells in Michigan.

Florida chemists said that it is unlikely the oceans will be used soon to produce magnesium as a metal. From ocean water its makings, or raw materials, would cost about $30 a ton. The land now supplies plenty of these raw materials at about $1 a ton.

Nevertheless the seawater airship metal is not altogether a dream. For magnesium is already extracted commercially from the sea. It is used to make milk of magnesia, a product that sells for a higher price than structural metal.

Youth Was Resourceful

Managed To Keep Appointment By Using His Head

A young Boston man who is attending a Southern university planned to motor to Boston with a friend—a quick trip, a few hours home, and back. He figured that he could spend—would have to spend—two hours at least in New York, to see an indescribably lovely girl named Ann. His friend, the owner of the car, assented to this. The young man phoned Ann from Baltimore and they arranged to meet in a central place to save time; they arranged to meet at St. Patrick's Cathedral, rear pew, at 10 a.m.

Just out of Philadelphia there was trouble with the car, and the young men were delayed so long that it became evident they could not get to New York and Fiftieth Street before twelve. There was no way to get in touch with the girl and she surely wouldn't wait two hours for him. The young Bostonian's heart beat fast.

The girl arrived at the trysting place, and when her watch showed ten after ten she began to be a bit impatient. Just then she was aware of a dim figure coming up the long aisle of the vast and almost empty church. "Are you by any chance Miss Ann B——?" she was asked. She murmured yes and was handed a telegram addressed to her, rear pew, St. Patrick's Cathedral. "Sorry car trouble has delayed me. Will arrive twelve o'clock. Jack." He made it.—The New Yorker.

Nothing To Brag About

She was a young bride, out shopping for the first time; and, when a hen in a crate in front of a shop cackled, she turned in puzzlement to the poulterer.

"Why is the hen making that funny noise?" she demanded.

"She's just laid an egg and is bragging about it," was the reply.

Her retort floored the shop keeper: "How silly — when eggs are so cheap!"

Rather A Long Stroll

A young married couple stepped from the Canadian-Australian liner Aorangi at Vancouver and were told that they had several hours before the train left for the east.

"Oh!" exclaimed the woman, "Then that just gives us time for a nice walk to Lake Louise."

A train official told them it was about 500 miles away.

Those self-sacrificing men and women who give their blood to others in need have formed themselves into a club—the Voluntary Blood Donors' Association—and held their first annual dinner in London.

Cellophane covers, for the stacks of dishes in the cupboard, are a new device to keep dust off the dishes.

Grain Stocks Lower

Total Stocks In Canada Reduced During Past Year

Total stocks of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in Canada on March 31 last were in each case lower than at the corresponding date a year ago, according to a crop report issued by the Dominion bureau of statistics.

The wheat stocks were approximately 36,900,000 bushels lower, or 12 per cent.

Oats were 51,900,000 bushels lower or 33 per cent.; barley, 5,600,000 bushels or 19 per cent.; rye, 2,500,000 or 35 per cent.; flaxseed, 1,200,000 bushels or 64 per cent.

The report adds:

"Stocks of rye and flaxseed are particularly low in comparison with past years. The main decreases in grain stocks are shown in the quantities held by farmers. The decrease in grain stocks compared with March, 1933, figures is less than the decrease in production last fall because of large carry-overs and lower domestic use and export.

As a result of the unfavorable summer and autumn weather on the prairie provinces last year, the unmerchantable per centages of the principal grains, excepting flaxseed, were higher than in 1932-33.

A preliminary estimate of the amount of wheat fed to livestock and poultry in the crop season, 1933-34, is 16,982,000 bushels compared with a final estimate of 21,996,000 bushels in 1932-33.

Total quantity of oats in Canada on March 31, 1934, was estimated at 107,520,068 bushels, against 159,458,405 bushels at the same date in 1933 the total for 1934 comprising 17,201,646 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 89,269,000 bushels in farmers' hands and 1,049,422 bushels in transit by rail.

Total quantity of barley in Canada on March 31, 1934, was estimated at 24,224,788 bushels, as against 29,792,094 bushels in 1933. This year's total included 10,584,807 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 13,384,000 bushels in farmers' hands, and 285,981 bushels in transit by rail.

Business In Babylon

Record Of Everything Was Kept On Clay Tablets

Babylonian business was efficient. There are numerous receipts among the clay tablets. If a man brought in animal hides a receipt was written out. If a man on the temple payroll was given oil or dates from the storehouse, it called for a written notation by a bookkeeper-scribe. There were bank cheques on clay, too, or the Babylonian equivalent. One of these orders to pay reads: "Two shekels of silver to Nergalasharid give," and the date is added. The temple had its hand in many lines of business. Not only did it take in goods and silver brought for religious offerings, but it collected food and revenue for the king's personal use. It supported a brick making industry for its building enterprise. It rented a ship, one record shows, from a Babylonian for so much silver and barley a month. Having much valuable property, the temple had to employ armed guards. One record specifies the duty to which certain bowmen were to be detailed. Soldiers were sent by the temple on distant missions, for there is a notation of four men being equipped for a journey to the faraway city of Tyre. Reports of work done, itemized receipts, legal contracts—all these documents are found in the efficient office records of a Babylonian institution, five and six hundred years before Christ.

Cancelling Debts

Policy Might Work All Right If Done Uniformly

Rumania's Lower House has passed a bill for a 50 per cent. cancellation of the debts of city dwellers. Should it happen that the debts of the farmers are owed to the city dwellers then the city dwellers, it seems to us, are to get the wrong end of the deal. And that's one of the troubles about cancelling debts. If the cancelling or scaling down could be done all at the one time and uniformly and for everybody, the policy would probably work. But if the scaling down is for the benefit of one class at the expense of some other class, there is no telling who will get hurt. Moreover, it is not so easy to find the net debtor.—Ottawa Journal.

The "Model Student"

The "model student" who minds the teacher and wins all the prizes may be quite as much of a "problem child" as the footloose lad who is always getting into mischief, according to Dr. G. C. Elmore Reaman, educationalist. "A boy who is troublesome in one environment when placed in the proper surroundings will often become a very satisfactory individual," Dr. Reaman declared.

Sounds Logical

The Christian Science Monitor says a recent study of why workers have lost their jobs has resulted in the discovery that one-third of the dismissals, exclusive of those due to industrial economic conditions, were because of lack of skill, while two-thirds were directly traceable to wrong attitudes toward their work.

A SIMPLE QUICK WAY TO RELIEVE ACID STOMACH

HERE ARE THE SIGNS:

Nervousness — Frequent Headaches
Neuralgia — Feeling of Weakness
Indigestion — Sleeplessness
Loss of Appetite — Mouth Acidity
Nausea — Sour Stomach
Auto-Intoxication

WHAT TO DO FOR IT:



TAKE—2 teaspoonfuls of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia in a glass of water every morning when you get up. Take another teaspoonful 30 minutes after eating. And another before you go to bed.

OR—Take the new Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets — *one tablet* for each teaspoonful as directed above.

If you have Acid Stomach, don't worry about it. Follow the simple directions given above. This small dosage of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia acts *at once* to neutralize the acids that cause headache, stomach pains and other distress. Try it. You'll feel like a new person.

But—be careful you get genuine *Phillips'* Milk of Magnesia, or *Phillips'* Milk of Magnesia Tablets when you buy—25c and 50c sizes.

ALSO IN TABLET FORM

Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

MADE IN CANADA

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Board of Trade of Churchill has a slogan: "Churchill is the port. Give it your support." The letterhead of this new organization carries the picture of an ocean liner.

Plans for an aeroplane flight to Russia with a cargo of samples of American manufactured articles for display in Russian cities have been announced.

Despite the refusal of federal aid, the city of Calgary will grant $24,000 a year to the medical society for services rendered relief recipients. It is hoped the provincial government will contribute a like sum.

The draft of a new Franco-British trade treaty is in the hands of the French ambassador in London and will be the basis of negotiations to end the present tariff war between the two countries.

Hugh H. Rowatt, C.M.G., deputy minister of interior, has been superannuated as from April 1, it was announced. It was also stated that the term of Dr. A. V. Doughty, Dominion archivist, was extended for six months from the same date.

A committee of experts appointed by the Commonwealth government proposed a comprehensive plan for the development of northern Australia which would include construction works, tariff reform and a large government loan.

Far from being a "white elephant," Canadian National Steamships has given back to the people of Canada $23,578,358 more than taxpayers paid for its maintenance up to the end of December, 1933, F. G. Wood, freight traffic manager of the steamship line, told a service club at Montreal.

Dr. John Spencer, leader in the milk pasteurization movement in Canada and the United States during the last 30 years, died at his home at Bowmanville recently. He was an outstanding lecturer in veterinary science and served many years in universities and colleges in Canada and United States.

A Remarkable Picture

Depicts Crucifixion As Taking Place In English Town

Mark Symon's "In the Street of a Great City," a painting of The Crucifixion which three years ago caused considerable controversy in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, has been sold at Christie's in London for about $90. The canvas is 58 by 83½ inches. It depicts The Crucifixion as taking place in the streets of Reading, England. The picture is remarkable for the number of modern characters it portrays and the groups of all classes of people represented in the scene. Criticism was directed at the artist's unique interpretation of the event as well as his execution of the work.

Speed Fiend: "Gosh! Don't you feel glad you're alive?"

Passenger: "Glad isn't the word. I'm amazed."

An argument has two sides, like a gramophone record, but you can always stop a gramophone record.

YOUR LIVER'S MAKING YOU FEEL OUT OF SORTS

Wake up your Liver Bile —No Calomel needed

When you feel blue, depressed, sour on the world, that's your liver which isn't pouring its daily two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels. Digestion and elimination are being slowed up, food is accumulating and decaying inside you and making you feel wretched.

Mere bowel-movers like salts, oil, mineral water, laxative candy or chewing gum, or roughage, don't go far enough.

You need a liver stimulant. Carter's Little Liver Pills is the best one. Safe. Purely vegetable. Sure. Ask for them by name. Refuse substitutes. 25c. at all druggists. 52

W. N. U. 2043

Radio Fans Express Opinion

U.S. Straw Vote Goes Against Jazz And Crooners

Radio, which is still only an infant, if a lusty one, is learning what theatre managers and book publishers have long known, namely that the likes and dislikes of the public are unaccountably capricious.

The Literary Digest, which has a flair for straw votes, is getting some surprising results from its questionaire to radio listeners in the United States. One week's vote showed 10,876 against jazz and only 518 in favor, with an even more pronounced opposition to crooners, sob songs, blues and torch singers. Advertising described as "excessive, too long, cheap or superfluous' is objected to by 7,974 and favored by none, while advertising that is "short" gets 372 favorable votes and none against—the remainder of the ten thousand-odd voters being apparently indifferent on the point.

These figures strongly suggest two things: First, that the average US. radio program, consisting mainly of jazz, is tiresome if not offensive to the great majority of listeners; second, that much radio advertising is worse than useless—actually building up a prejudice against the product advertised.

If these facts dawn on the sponsors there is likely to be a remarkable upheaval in the radio broadcasting business in the United States.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Would Mean Big Saving

Less Paper Required If Smaller Sized Bills Issued

Now that all the paper money to be used in Canada is to be issued by the government instead of the chartered banks, will it conform to the smaller sized bills in use in the United States, or will the same old large sized bills be kept in use?

The small bill is exceedingly popular in United States. In addition to being less cumbersome when a large amount is carried in the pocket, the country saves many thousands of dollars in the cost of paper by the reduction in size. Especially during the summer months, when many people from the United States visit Canada, it is desirable that our Canadian currency conform to that from across the border. The matter is of some importance, and might very well receive the consideration of the Department of Finance at Ottawa.—Owen Sound Sun-Times.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union Fashion

By Ruth Rogers



668

DASHING YOKE DRESS—JUST A WEE BIT DIFFERENT—THERE ARE ACCOMPANYING BLOOMERS TOO!

Lingerie collar seems to be a very modish feature of mummy's new frock, so small daughter has taken the idea for herself.

While the original dress and bloomers was in yellow and white batiste with crisp white organdie collar, the style is one that can be carried out in many colors and materials.

Red and white gingham check with white lawn collar is sturdy and smart for play hours.

Pastel organdie, flowered voile and two pastel silks could be used for dressier wear.

Style No. 668 is designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

Size 4 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yard of 35-inch contrasting and 1 yard of 3¾-inch ribbon for bow.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. .... Size.........

Name ....

....

Town ....

....

Gardening

Early Spring Is The Proper Time For Lawn Repairing

The foundation of good gardens and about the only factor over which the owner has no control is the seed. As the cost in any case is but a few cents there should be no temptation to sacrifice quality, but only the very best should be used, and this obtained from Canadian sources which cater to Canadian conditions. Seed saved from the home garden cannot be recommended. Unless one goes to the trouble of screening individual flowers from insects, and cross-pollenizing, it is absolutely impossible to prevent mixing of colors in flowers and of types in vegetables. Then, too, in order to secure earliness and quality, it is often necessary that seed be secured from a district where the season is much longer than in most parts of Canada.

Early spring is the proper season for lawn repairing and few indeed are the lawns which do not require a little extra attention after the recent and unlamented winter. If at all possible a heavy roller should be used when the earth is soft, but lacking this implement a home-made pounder will serve. This treatment forces the small roots back into their proper element and encourages quick growth. A spring tonic in the form of some good commercial fertilizer high in nitrogen is also advisable. This stuff must be applied carefully, to avoid burning. Bare spots should be thoroughly raked and then seeded heavily with a good mixture. Cover by raking lightly one way only and roll or pound. It is well to cover such spots with brush or wire or the birds will get most of the seed. Where clover is in favor, the old practice of sprinkling a pound or two of White Dutch over the lawn every spring and then raking lightly if there is no convenient rain to wash in, has much to commend it. Good seed, commercial fertilizer, and frequent mowing, are three essentials in the development of a splendid lawn of fine stemed grasses free from weeds. For shaded corners, all seed houses put a special mixture of grasses on which do not require full sun.

Steep pieces of ground can be turned into the most beautiful parts of the garden by the judicious use of old weather-beaten stones and alpine plants. Such gardening is not to be confused with the old-fashioned and very artificial rockeries. In the kind advocated here, boulders are set into the side of the hill, embedded so deep that frost will not seriously disturb them, and also in such a way that the soil between will lead back into the main bank. Between the rocks a miniature Rocky Mountain Range is created with gulleys, alpine meadows, crags and steep canyons. Seed catalogues usually list alpine rock garden plants separately. It is most important to secure seeds and plants suitable to Canadian conditions and it is also advisable to get special literature on the subject, or visit a neighboring rock garden, before attampting too elaborate a lay-out.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

(Makes One Pie)

- 2 eggs
- 4 tablespoons cornstarch
- ½ cup sugar
- 1 cup orange juice
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1 teaspoon grated orange rind
- ½ cup water
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 dozen marshmallows.

Beat egg yolks. Mix cornstarch and sugar. Combine all ingredients except marshmallows. Cook in double boiler 15 minutes. Fold in the marshmallows cut in small pieces. Cool. Place in baked pie shell. Cover with meringue made of whites of eggs and 2 tablespoons sugar, and brown slightly in a slow oven.

TOMATOES A LA CREME

- 4 tomatoes
- Salt and pepper
- 1 tablespoon butter or butter substitute
- 1 cup rich milk or cream
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 1 tablespoon flour
- ⅛ teaspoon soda
- 6 slices toast.

Peel and slice the tomatoes, place in a saucepan and simmer ten minutes in their own juice, with salt, pepper, and sugar. Make a sauce with the cream, flour and fat. Add the soda to the tomatoes. Combine the mixtures and pour over slices of toast.

Scouting Radium Fields

Belgian interests which for some years held a virtual world monopoly of radium deposits, are reported to have scouts in the Great Bear Lake radium field, it was learned from authoritative sources at Edmonton. The Belgians own the pitch-blende deposits at Katanga, in the Belgian Congo. Prior to Gilbert LaBine's discovery in the wild country 1,000 miles north of Edmonton, they controlled the world supply.

An increase in the number of milch cows in Canada has taken place in every province with the exception of Alberta and British Columbia.

for SCIATICA

Wash the painful part well with warm water; then rub in plenty of Minard's and you'll feel better!

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MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Little Journeys In Science

DRUGS

(By Gordon H. Guest, M.A.)

Some scholars believe that the word chemistry is derived from a Greek word, meaning a mingling or infusion, because chemistry was used in extracting the juices from plants to heal the sick.

The ancient Greeks possessed some knowledge of drugs and their use. In the golden age of Pericles there lived a great physician known as Hippocrates, who mentioned 265 drugs in his writings.

Drugs used by early medical men were obtained from plants. In curing fevers the bark of the Cinchona tree came into use about 1650. This bark is composed of some active substances mixed with a large amount of useless woody material. The proportion of active constituents varies and hence the action of the dose of bark was not always the same and not easily controlled. To two French scientists, Pelletier and Caventou, is given the credit for isolating by chemical processes from the bark a crystalline substance called quinine, and to-day the pure drug is always used.

Science has discovered that many artificial drugs are better for some purposes than the naturally occurring ones which they replace. Cocaine was once used by the dentist as a local anaesthetic, but this drug has undesirable after-effects. It is now replaced by such artificial drugs as stovaine and novocaine. To stop bleeding, which does not occur when cocaine is used but does with novocaine, another drug known as adrenalin is added to the novocaine. Adrenalin was obtained at first from certain animal glands but it is now prepared in chemical laboratories.

Minute living organisms called bacteria are responsible for most diseases and it is the purpose of a disinfectant to destroy them. Many kinds of chemicals are used for killing germs. Chlorine is an excellent disinfectant and is added to the water supply of most cities to eliminate harmful germs. Hydrogen peroxide is very useful because when diluted with water it is not poisonous. Certain kinds of tooth-paste contain substances which when brought in contact with water produce hydrogen peroxide. Other disinfectants contain carbolic acid and similar substances, known as cresols, which are obtained from coal-tar.

Diseases such as malaria and sleeping sickness are caused not by bacteria, but by organisms called trypanosomes, which get into the blood and go through complicated life-processes. Drugs have now been discovered which will kill trypanosomes but will not harm the cells of the human body.

Planning Peace Ceremony

Tablet To Be Unveiled At Niagara Falls In August

It is 120 years since the conclusion of the war of 1812 between Canada and the United States, and since that time no shot has been fired in hostility across the frontier of 3,000 miles. In 1818 the two countries signed what is called the Rush-Bagot treaty, which strictly limited armament on the Great Lakes and resulted in the complete disarmament of the entire boundary from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on which since that time there has not been a fort nor any armed force more formidable than customs and immigration inspectors.

At an international celebration of the Rush-Bagot pact in the coming August there will be dedicated on the border near Niagara Falls a memorial of native sandstone which will carry a bronge plaque inscribed with the full text of the treaty—only seven sentences. Officials of the two countries will participate.

Heads Bisley Team

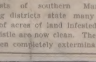
Lieut.-Col. H. F. G. Letson, Vancouver, has been appointed to command the Bisley team this year, according to a recent announcement by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. Captain H. W. Bishop, of the governor-general's foot guards, Ottawa, was appointed adjutant.

Sunken Treasure

Hidden treasure in the hull of the steamship Glenarty, sunk in 110 fathoms by a German submarine in 1918 with a cargo of tin and wolfram to the value of $5,000,000 is sought off the coast of Africa by the Italian Salvage Shipbriar Co.

Hoppers Eat Sow Thistle

At last one point in the favor of grasshoppers has been found. Agriculturists of southern Manitoba farming districts state many hundreds of acres of land infested with sow thistle are now clean. The weed has been completely exterminated.



King George Returns South African Flags

Premier Hertzog Voices His Appreciation Of Generous Action

Restoration by His Majesty of two historic relics to South Africa, after they had lain in Windsor Castle for years, has been announced. They are the flag of the short-lived Stellaland Republic and a silken banner combining the flags of the Transvaal and Free State Boer Republics, the latter presented by the women of Pretoria to General Botha during the Boer War.

Stelleland existed as a republic from 1883 to 1885 and the flag mentioned is the only one that was made. It was delivered to General Sir Charles Warren, commander of the 1885 expedition for the pacification of Southern Bechuanaland, with the request he would present it to Queen Victoria "that she may be pleased to keep the Stellelanders under her protection."

Prime Minister J. B. Hertzog has accepted the gifts from His Majesty with the remark, "We do not know which to appreciate the more—the kindly forethought in preserving these relics safely for such a long time, or the generous action in restoring them to us. I am convinced this proof of His Majesty's consideration for the people of the Union will touch their very hearts."

Canada's Youngest Premier

Hon. A. L. Macdonald, Nova Scotia, Is Only Forty-Three

The ages of premiers and other public men always are interesting, for it is usual for such men to reach these positions after long apprenticeships. Hon. Angus Lewis Macdonald, Liberal premier of Nova Scotia, is the youngest of the Canadian premiers, being only forty-three. Here are the others:

Hon. John Edward Brownlee, United Farmers of Alberta, Alberta, is next youngest. He is 49.

Hon. John Bracken, Liberal-Progressive Premier of Manitoba, is 50.

Hon. William Joseph Parnell MacMillan, Conservative Premier of Prince Edward Island, is 53.

Hon. James Thomas Milton Anderson, Conservative Premier of Saskatchewan, is 55.

Hon. Thomas Dufferin Pattullo, Liberal Premier of British Columbia, is 61.

Hon. George Stewart Henry, Conservative Premier of Ontario, is 62.

Rt. Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett, Conservative Prime Minister of Canada, is 63.

Hon. Leonard Percy deWolfe Tilley, Conservative Premier of New Brunswick, is 63, six weeks older than Prime Minister Bennett.

Hon. Louis Alexandre Taschereau, Liberal Premier of Quebec, is 67.—Sherbrooke Record.

How Mines Help Canada

Figures Show How One Company's Profits Were Disposed Of

Certain good people, noting the high price of gold, wonder why the government doesn't take the gold, use it for the good of all Canada. That would be better, they say, than profits for a few.

But do the profits go to a few? The Northern Miner instances the case of one company producing gold and silver, and whose production last year was $13,940,445. This is how the profits were disposed of:

Payrolls	$4,102,775
Materials and supplies	2,278,968
Other general expenses	409,933
Taxes (federal, provincial, local)	699,741
Dividends	4,182,000
Workmen's compensation, etc.	453,249
Depreciation	258,603
Added to surplus	1,555,176
Total	$13,940,445

Thus this particular mine paid out in wages, purchase of materials, taxes, workmen's compensation and dividends, roughly 87 per cent. of its total income. The profits, instead of going to a "few," went to thousands of Canadians, to the country's general prosperity.—Ottawa Journal.

Employ More Men

Says Science and Invention Have Created More Jobs

When circumstances eliminate a blacksmith shop it is replaced by a garage or a service station employing more men; the tradition of the cross-roads carriage shop is continued in the automobile factory, and so on down the roll of industry. Among them the engineer, the inventor, the scientist, it appears abundantly proved, have made far more jobs than they have destroyed, and in addition they have added enormously to the comforts and luxuries available to the masses of the people.—Ottawa Journal.

The Only Difference

An Ohio lady has been made a judge in the United States Court of Appeals. The difference between a lady judge on the bench and one in the home is—the one in the home is judge, jury and prosecuting attorney—and the warden after the trial—in fact, she's everything but counsel for the defense.

Nobody loses anything by being polite, but many people seem afraid to take the risk.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

APRIL 29

CHRIST'S STANDARD OF GREATNESS

Golden Text: "The Son of man to minister, and to give his life a came not to be ministered unto, but ransom for many." Matthew 20:28.

Lesson: Matthew 20:1-34.

Devotional Reading: Philippians 2:1-11.

Explanations And Comments

Fitness, not Influence, Secures Honor in the Kingdom, verse 23. "My cup indeed ye shall drink," Jesus then declared: "but to sit on my right hand, and on my left hand, is not mine to give, but it is for them for whom it hath been prepared of my Father." It was prepared for those who should deserve it. Mt. 25: 34, 35; Rev. 3:21.

True Greatness Lies in Service, verses 25-26. Calling the disciples to him, Jesus reminded them that the rulers of the Gentiles played the tyrant over them and their great ones exercised authority over them. This is the worldly idea of greatness—power to exercise authority, high position which can demand service, enforce obedience, and exact signs of homage. "Not so shall it be among you," Jesus continues, but greatness shall be power as a means of rendering service: "Whosover would become great among you shall be your minister; and whosover would be first among you shall be your servant." Among you the passport to power is service: you are measured, not by the way you lord it over others, but by the way you serve others: greatest among you is the one who is most useful to his fellow men.

"It is always our peril that we hunger for place more than for character. These disciples wanted to be great and prominent; the Lord wanted them to be pure and good. They longed to be prime ministers; the Lord purposed that they should be glad to be ministers, working contentedly in an obscure place. They wanted to be the Kings' cup-bearers; he offers them to drink of his cup. They call for sovereignty; he asks for sacrifice. They seek a life of getting; he demands a life of giving Through self-sacrifice we pass to our throne." (J. H. Jowett).

Discovery May Be Valuable

Convict Claims Method For Extracting Hydrogen From Water

In the state prison of California a convict announced he had discovered a method for extracting hydrogen from water and industrial experts watched a demonstration. Common tap water, sulphuric acid and several other well-known chemicals were weighed out and mixed in the presence of the observers.

Then, after the manner of the stage juggler and the spiritualistic medium, the demonstrator pulled a screen in front of his equipment. When he came into the open again he produced 47 cubic centimetres of hydrogen through application of .7 of a volt of electrical energy. By the new process, he said, an automobile could be driven by hydrogen for half a cent an hour, and an eight-room house could be heated, lighted and its equipment electrically operated for $1 a month.

There is nothing new in deriving hydrogen from water, but hitherto the process has been too expensive to be practicable. Whether the California convict is to be credited with a revolutionary discovery probably depends on what he did behind the screen. But the fact remains that those who were present took the demonstration seriously. Charles S. Knopp, chief of testing operations for the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., one of the largest concerns of the kind in the West, said: "If the claims are true, then the manufacture of hydrogen gas from water is practicable. It will have countless uses and will change the entire complexion of our industrial world."

Throughout the world there is a lively expectancy that some invention will start human activity in a new direction and change the entire outlook of humanity.—Detroit News.

Penalty For Counterfeiting

Mexican Was Sentenced To Have Both Arms Amputated

Jesus Sino, known as the man who had been subjected to the strangest punishment since medieval times, is dead, the victim of an accidental shooting.

Nino was exiled from Mexico in 1908 and went to Guatemala where he engaged in counterfeiting. He was caught and several years later was sentenced to have both arms amputated, the court ruling that such an operation would furnish the only means of stopping Nino's illegal activities.

The outlaw returned to Mexico some years later and learned to write by holding a pen in his mouth. He wrote a book entitled "Obregon's Place in History."

Owns Performing Cow

A cow that has been trained to do several tricks is owned by Miss Lillian Sweet, 15, of Kinmount, Ont., who believes she is one of the few persons who have ever been able to train a performing cow. The animal, on the command to "lie down and die," slowly lies on its side, rolls over on its back and sticks its feet in the air.

Aided by the Michelson instrument for measuring the speed of light, scientists have found that the variations of light range through a margin of about 12 miles a second.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best for You and Baby Too

6-34

Activity In Islands

Uninhabited Places Seen To Be Coming Into Notice

Australia has just taken over from Britain four uninhabited islands lying between Timor and Australia, about 400 miles from the northwest coast of Western Australia. Occasional complaints of illegal fishing in the adjoining waters have been received, and because of their remoteness from Britain it was deemed advisable ot put them under Commonwealth control. The two chief islands of the group, Ashmore and Cartier, contain deposits of guano and beche-de-mer; trochus shell is another product of value.

It was recently discovered that Easter Island, long a magnet for archaeologists because of its mysterious decorated stone structures, statues, murals and carvings, had never been placed in the official records of Chile. The act of registry necessary to possession of title was hastily performed. It had been delayed for forty-six years, as Chile took possession back in 1888.

Three young Spaniards recently left for the Galapagos Islands, 600 miles off the coast of South America, in an attempt at colonization. They said they would be satisfied if they could raise enough food for their own needs. Many previous colonizing efforts had been made but virtually all failed.

A Japanese government fisheries guardship reported in January that a new island had appeared in the northern Kurile group as the result of a submarine disturbance. Such islands, however, have a playful trick of disappearing again before they can be charted.—New York Sun.

Lake Rate On Grain

Six Cents A Bushel From Head Of Lakes To Montreal

A rate of six cents a bushel for carriage of grain from the head of the Great Lakes to the port of Montreal has been agreed upon by leading Canadian shipping companies, W. H. Coverdale, president of Canada Steamship Lines Limited, told shareholders at the annual meeting in Montreal.

Mr. Coverdale explained that a six-cent rate was agreed upon early last season, but that the rate had fluctuated much lower. The average rate of the 1933 season was about 3½ cents. The Canada Steamships Lines president said he expected a more stable rate this season, partly due to the application of N.R.A. codes to the United States inland shipping lines, which would prevent them from undercutting their Canadian competitors.

Relic From German 'Plane

A piece of red fabric from the airplane flown by the famous German airman Richtofen has just been presented to the Imperial War Museum in London. During the war Richtofen downed so many British machines that his countrymen thought him invincible. When he did not return on April 21, 1918, there was great consternation. He had been shot down by a Canadian airman, and was buried with full military honors.

After being open 122 years the police courts of Kingston-on-Thames, England, have just been closed and will be razed.

It has been learned by means of a spectroscope that the elements iron, sodium, copper, etc., are in the sun.



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Four British Skiers Have Successfully Completed Hazardous Mountain Trip

Knight Inlet, B.C.—Three intrepid skiers of a British Alpine party arrived here April 20 to complete the hazardous crossing of the Coast Range after five weeks of thrilling adventure.

Sir Norman Watson, leader of the expedition; Wing Commander E. B. Beauman, R.A.F., president of the Alpine Club of England; and Camille Coutet, famous Chamonix guide, picker a treacherous route through a mist of giant peaks and icy glaciers and emerged without accident.

Accompanied by Major E. J. King, M.C., of London, and Clifford White of Banff, Alta., well-known Canadian mountaineer, the party left Tatla Lake, B.C., March 18 to pierce the wilderness.

They established a base camp near Fury Gap at the base of mighty Mount Waddington, 13,260 feet, about 80 miles west of Tatla lake. Major King and White remained at the base camp in reserve. The packers returned to Tatla lake and the three daring skiers penetrated one of the wildest mountain regions of North America.

Watson and his two companions struggled against severe weather as they negotiated dangerous Fury Gap. They were delayed several days by driving blizzards and were forced to make camp in the half-shelter of snow-laden rock ridges.

Finally, as the weather moderated slightly, they made their way to the crest of the pass, approximately 7,200 feet. Below them stretched myriads of glaciers dotting the slopes of Mount Waddington, once known as Mystery Mountain ,because of the existence of such a giant peak in British Columbia was doubted by all but the few who had entered the wild and beautiful district.

The men made their way 25 miles down Franklin glacier on skiis. Though they encountered better weather on this part of the journey, they needed all their experience to avoid yawning crevasses and ever-threatening avalanches.

They neared sea level in safety and made their way to Knight Inlet. The trip of more than 25 miles to this small settlement was comparatively easy.

Sir Norman and his companions planned to fly south by seaplane to Vancouver and intended to get in touch as soon as possible with Major King and White at the Fury Gap base camp, notify them of the successful crossing and arrange for their return to civilization.

Will Have Extra Work

Additional Two Days For C.P.R. Rail Workers In West

Winnipeg. — Approximately 825 freight car shop employees on Western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be given an extra two days work a month effective May 1, R. A. Pyne, superintendent of motive power, Western lines, has announced.

The move affects only men now employed, who have been working 12 days monthly. They are employed in the shops at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

Cannot Take Pictures

Singapore.—Roy Tucket, Britisher aviator, now flying from Great Britain to Australia to photograph the air route of next October's race, was forbidden by the Netherland government to take pictures of the Dutch East Indies and decided to return to London.

Resources Case

Ottawa.—The Dominion government and the province of Saskatchewan reached an impasse in the $250,000,000 natural resources suit before the Dysart royal commission. Adjournment was taken until May 14. The long adjournment was made to allow preparation of further evidence by federal departments.

To Establish New Plant

Winnipeg.—Preparations were under way here for construction of a $225,000 plant by Canadian Industries, Ltd., at East Selkirk, 20 miles north of Winnipeg. Construction of the plant would be started immediately, said Arthur B. Purvis, president and managing director of the explosive manufacturing company.

Pennyworth For Sale

Quebec.—The S.S. Pennyworth, forced ashore by ice last fall on the Island of Orleans, is being offered for sale by her agents, the Montreal Shipping Company. Notices request tenders for the purchase of the vessel which is stranded on the spot where she grounded in November.

Depression Over In Vancouver

Winnipeg.—The depression is a thing of the past in Vancouver, said R. H. Gale, a former mayor of the coast city, when he came to Winnipeg on business. Mining money from all parts of the world was flowing into the coast province, he said.

Relief Problems

Officials Of Western Provinces Hold Conference In Edmonton

Edmonton.—Relief officials of the four Western provinces completed a conference on the common problems of relief administration and discussed the question of uniformity, especially in the matter of food allowances for the three prairie provinces.

The conference was described by Hon. J. A. Merkley, minister of railways, labor and industries in Saskatchewan, and chairman of the meeting, as the "most satisfactory for some time" in a statement issued to the Canadian Press.

He declared that the conference studied food quotas for the prairie provinces, and that British Columbia, being a little differently situated as it is more of an industrial territory, "sat in."

"We discussed," Mr. Merkley said, "the matter of the back-to-the-land movement and also the possibility of a new agreement in relief which we are expecting to secure from Ottawa. The old agreement ran out on March 31 and the provinces have been working at loose ends. However, we expect authority to carry on as in the past and expect a similar federal percentage as was in the 1933 agreement."

Officials present at the conference were L. W. Griffith, relief administrator, British Columbia; from Winnipeg, Hon. W. R. Clubb, minister of public works, and A. MacNamara, assistant deputy minister; from Saskatchewan, Hon. J. A. Merkley, and Thomas M. Molloy, deputy minister in his department; Alberta, Hon. O. L. McPherson, minister of public works and Walter Smitten, provincial labor commissioner.

Hitler Is Forty-Five

But Leader Did Not Take Part In Birthday Party

Berlin.—Friday, April 20, was Adolf Hitler's 45th birthday, and to signalize the event the streets fairly dripped with red Nazi flags, gallons of ink were used by thousands to sign congratulatory books at the chancellory, and papers printed appeals and praises.

The chancellor's picture dominated newspapers and shop windows. Prayers were said for his further success at special services in Nazi Christian churches. Relays of runners conveyed felicitations. Large crowds clamored for the leader in front of his official residence.

But Hitler himself did not attend the happy birthday party in the capital. The night before he slipped away unostentatiously with intimate friends to his simple country home high in the Bavarian mountains. He spent the day quietly in the surroundings he loves so well.

Better Dairy Prices

Saskatoon.—Heartened by the firm condition of dairy prices during the winter, J. A. Caulder, Toronto, president of the Dairy Corporation of Canada, expects "good production" of dairy products this year and prices nearer normal than in other branches of farming. There was decided improvement, however, in other commodity prices as well.

Clue To Kidnapper

Boston.—A $30 gold belt buckle purchased in Switzerland was the clue which set authorities on the trail of a new suspect in the Lindbergh kidnapping case, United States Marshal John J. Murphy indicated. The suspect, he said, was William Ladner, 37, a former resident of Boston, now an inmate at Leavenworth penitentiary.

May Wreck Plans

Paris.—Germany has been charged with scuttling arms limitation hopes by re-arming in defiance of the world. A strong French note to Great Britain was interpreted as wrecking any chances of an immediate arms agreement and said negotiations are "impossible" since Germany is officially admitted to be re-arming her land, air and sea forces.

Air Service To Australia

Canberra.—A regular weekly two-way air service between England and Australia will be inaugurated here in December, it was officially announced. The Australian government accepted the proposal of a new Australian company. The Antipodes terminal will be first Brisbane, then Adelaide. There will be five aeroplanes in use.

Lower Tariffs

Ottawa.—Downward revision prevailed in the 72 changes in the customs tariff announced in the budget. Reductions under all tariffs were 24; reductions under British preferential only, 15; reductions under intermediate and general only, 13; increases under intermediate and general only, two; increases under all tariffs, one, and clarification of wording only, 17.

Attempted Train Wreck

Obstruction Is Placed On Track Of Canadian National

Saskatoon.—Attempt to wreck a Canadian National Railways passenger train one mile west of the Vanscoy water tank was disclosed here.

One new tie and pieces of steel cylinder supporting it were placed on the track by persons unknown. The engineer of No. 9 passenger train, bound for Calgary, saw the obstacles and applied the emergency brakes just in time.

No damage was done to the locomotive. As it pulled to a stop it broke the tie across the rails.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Canadian National Railways investigtors are understood to be co-operating in an investigation.

Salt Lake Speed Course

Shores Of Great Salt Lake In Utah May Be Used By Sir Malcolm Campbell

Salt Lake City.—William F. Sturm, American representative of Sir Malcolm Campbell, holder of the world's automobile speed record, announced the shore of Great Salt Lake would meet requirements for the speed demon's new record attempt next summer.

His announcement followed a decision of the junior chamber of commerce here to attempt to raise a $10,000 fund to guarantee expenses of the test.

SUGGESTS RADIO BE OPERATED BY A COMPANY

Ottawa.—The flat suggestion Major Gladstone Murray of the British Broadcasting Corporation be brought to Canada to take charge of broadcasting here was made in the House of Commons radio committee by G. A. Greer, Montreal. Major Murray last year completed a Dominion-wide survey of radio in Canada and presented a report to Premier R. B. Bennett.

"He tried," said Mr. Greer, "to put radio in Canada back on a non-political basis. He failed. With his report to the government he submitted to Premier Bennett a private report on politics in radio. I happen to know he submitted a personal report to the prime minister."

Canadian radio should be operated by a company, with a board of five directors who received no salary. "I recommend negotiations be entered into to obtain Major Murray," he said.

"Do you think a salary of $15,000 to $20,000 would intrigue Major Murray?" asked Dr. Raymond Morand, chairman.

"I happen to know he would have come to Canada for that figure," replied Mr. Greer.

The radio commission, he continued, with more sympathetic treatment of newspapers, would have received more sympathy from the public. The company to take over the commission's work, he explained further, would take over all stations, appointing station managers and employees.

Graceful Gesture

Irish Harps Removed From The Realms Of Taxation

Ottawa.—Hon. E. N. Rhodes, finance minister, having granted a great concession last year to the Scot in placing importations of bagpipes on the free list, made a graceful gesture to the Irish in similarly removing from the realm of taxation importation of harps. The minister's action a year ago provoked paeans of praise from exiled Caledonians who were quoted as declaring this would "encourage the study of music in Canada."

The harpists have yet to be heard from.

CELEBRATES



The Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary, and a popular member of the British Royal Family, who celebrated his 60th birthday on April 14. The Earl of Athlone is a former Governor-General of South Africa.

Tax On Gold

Revenue To Be Collected Depends On Price Of Precious Metal

Ottawa.—The total revenue the government will collect from the 10 per cent. tax imposed on gold in the budget presented by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, minister of finance, depends entirely on the world price of gold. The tax is payable on the metal when delivered to the mint or exported but the full 10 per cent. can not be collected in whole if its result was to give the producer less than $30 an ounce.

In other words, the effect of the limitations on the collection of the tax, to all intents and purposes, one of ensuring to the producers—so far as such assurance can be given, having regard to world price fluctuations, a minimum of $30 an ounce.

In making his announcement the minister declared that this impost would compensate for the reduction of revenue resulting from his slicing the sugar tax from two cents per pound to one cent.

Canada's gold production this year will, in all likelihood, approximate 3,000,000 ounces. Last year production was 2,947,618 ounces. What the average price throughout the year will be can not be guessed. If, however, the figure which the minister gave—one of $35 an ounce—is maintained, then on an estimated production of 3,000,000 ounces the treasury might be enriched as much as $10,500,000, which would more than overtake the drop of $9,000,000 in the sugar tax reduction. At least a revenue of $7,000,000 is expected.

Battle Tuberculosis

Quebec Province May Adopt Lines Employed By Saskatchewan

Montreal. — Attempts to battle tuberculosis along the same lines employed by Saskatchewan will be made by Quebec it was learned here, as various anti-tuberculosis societies gathered to make preparations for the convention of the Canadian Anti-Tuberculosis Society Association here June 6, 7 and 8.

J. J. McGurran, member of the Saskatchewan commission, was asked to attend the meeting, officials said.

United Palestine Appeal

Montreal.—To date $64,000 from eastern Canada—Halifax to Winnipeg—has been collected in the $200,000 United Palestine appeal, it was announced. Returns from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast have not been available.

Want Air Mail Resumed

Calgary.—The council of the Calgary Board of Trade has wired Prime Minister R. B. Bennett supporting the resolution of the Winnipeg Board of Trade that air mail contracts be resumed with Canadian Airways, Limited.

FLYING ON HIS OWN POWER



Discounting the Icarus myth, Erich Kocher, German aviator, becomes the first man in the world's history to fly through space using only man-power. His flying device has rotors instead of wings, and propulsion power is supplied by wind from the flier's lungs. He is shown in flight near Berlin. Inset, operating the "lung-power" motor.

Britain Is Pleased

Favorable Reaction to Canadia Budget Evidenced In Old Land

London. — Appreciation was the keynote of British comment on the Canadian budget. Although British industry has not yet had time to thoroughly study the budget, one leader of industrial organization here summed up opinion when he told the Canadian Press, "It is not as much as British industry would like from Canada, but at any rate it is an agreeable instalment."

Reduction of the empire content needed to qualify imports of a wide range of chemicals for the British preference, from 50 to 25 per cent., was regarded here as practical recognition by Canada that Britain is compelled to rely on outside sources for raw materials in this class.

In other quarters the budget in general was regarded as well calculated to correct the impression about which much has been heard lately, that Britain did not get a "square deal" from Canada following the economic conference.

Reduction In Interest

Saskatchewan Minister Of Agriculture Would Ease Burden Of Farmers

Ottawa.—Reduction in the interest on public and private debt was urged by Hon. W. C. Buckle, Saskatchewan minister of agriculture, before the Stevens price spreads and mass buying parliamentary probe.

"A tremendous burden would be lifted from agriculture if a drastic cut in interest rates were made," the Western minister declared. "Taxes could be reduced and the beneficial effect upon both industry and agriculture would be almost immediate."

Inquiry by a Dominion commission "with adequate producer representation" into livestock marketing in all its phases was recommended by Mr. Buckle. The witness placed before the committee a resolution of the Saskatchewan legislature supporting this suggestion.

ALMOST GENERAL APPROVAL OF BUDGET SHOWN

Toronto.—First reaction to the budget of Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Dominion finance minister, came at Vancouver, where gold mining issues on the stock exchange declined sharply on news that a 10 per cent. tax would be levied on the yellow metal.

Experts estimated the tax would bring the treasury more than $10,000,000 in the next year, taking into account rapid expansion being made by large mining companies. It was not believed, however, that the tax would have an adverse effect on mining activities.

Other provisions of the budget brought forth almost general approval. Sugar wholesalers said decision to cut the tax on that commodity from two to one cent a pound would have little effect on them as the cut would be passed on to the consumers just as the original tax was last year. In some quarters it was said reduction of the tax might result in about a 10 per cent. increase in sugar sales, but many firms handling sugar said they expected no heavy increase in sales anyway until the beginning of the fruit preserving season.

Bakers said the reduction in the sugar tax would have little effect on them, but expressed keen pleasure over abolition of the six per cent. sales tax on cakes and pies. This measure, they expected, would result in considerably increased sales.

Winery officials expected an increase in consumption of sparkling wines as a result of the decision to cut the tax on those beverages from $1.50 to 75 cents a gallon. Stewart McClenaghan, chairman of the liquor control board of Ontario, said it was "a move in the right direction." Brewers of the more humble fluid, beer, said the decision to merge the three-cent-per-pound duty on malt with the 12½ per cent. gallonage tax would have little effect on their business and that prices would not be reduced.

Headquarters of the United Farmers of Ontario viewed with interest announcement of Mr. Rhodes that legislation would be introduced to ease the burden of farm debts. Secretary H. H. Hannam said something would have to be done to lighten the debt load unless steps were taken to raise values of farm produce. He recalled his organization had urged refinancing of farm mortgages and reduction of interest charges as a means of scaling down debt payments to something like the depressed level of farm prices.

Sir John Aird, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, stated a reduction in interest rates on savings accounts "might have the effect of inducing people to buy bonds."

Sir John said he had not been anticipating any reduction in interest rates. "I don't think the move was discussed with bankers, unless it was with Jackon Dodds, chairman of the Bankers' Association," Sir John stated.

British Official Circles Are Concerned Over Attitude Of Japan

London.—A breakdown in bilateral disarmament negotiations and Japan's unexpected challenge to activities of this and other powers in the far east caused concern in British official circles.

Vexing for Prime Minister MacDonald's government was the abrupt action of France in ending two-sided disarmament dealings, leaving the seemingly hopeless alternative of resuming the world disarmament conference in Geneva without Germany.

Great Britain assumed in part the role of sponsor for these two-party exchanges when her lord privy seal, Anthony Eden, toured continental capitals.

Meanwhile, the Japanese declaration that Japan alone must determine whether foreign attempts to aid China imperil peace and order in eastern Asia dealt a jolt to the British attitude that the United States can do the principal worrying over keeping peace in the Orient while Britain attempts to guide the European nations out of dangerous shoals.

The Japanese warning of Britain, the United States and other nations, threatened to cause diplomatic tension between Japan and this country for the first time since the National government was formed here.

Opposition leaders wasted no time in demanding, in the House of Commons, that Sir John Simon, foreign secretary, make a statement on the question.

The official declined to comment, saying that further information on the Japanese manifesto was awaited from the British embassy in Tokyo. Later the Associated Press learned that a report had been received at the foreign office from the ambassador.

Contents of the message were not disclosed, except that it confirmed the gist of press reports of the Tokyo declaration. The government was said to be disturbed over the unusual form of the pronouncement. British officials said so-called Japanese fears that the United States and other countries sought undue influence in China were unwarranted.

Australia's Methods

Postmaster-General Tells How Government Had Surplus

Ottawa.—Three hundred members and senators greeted Hon. Archdale Parkhill, Australian postmaster-general, when he was tendered a luncheon by Premier R. B. Bennett. An outline of the financial steps taken by Australia to combat the depression was given but the Antipodean minister made no reference to inflation, one of the cardinal planks.

From a position where the Australian deficit reached $200,000,000 in the fiscal year 1930-31, it was reversed this year to a surplus of $22,000,000 and a taxation reduction of $45,000,000. Under the premier's plan, interest on public debts in Australia was reduced from five and six per cent. to a flat rate of four per cent., salaries of members, public servants were cut 10 to 25 per cent. and social services and general expenses cut to the bone. On the other hand, the sales tax was increased, income taxes stiffened and legislation passed to lower interest rates on private debts.

Prohibit Smoke Screens

National Revenue Department Puts Ban On Importation

Ottawa.—The department of national revenue comes to the aid of the civic authority in the addition to the list of articles whose importation into Canada is prohibited of "smoke screen apparatus, for use on motor vehicles or on water-borne craft of all kinds."

It is understood that this prohibition was made at the request of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who, in pursuit of their anti-smuggling activities, have encountered both automobiles and gasoline launches equipped with devices for the spreading of smoke-screens. This facilitated the escape of the law-breakers.

The police figure that no citizen occupied in any peaceful pursuits requires apparatus for the making of screens.

Gasoline From Coal

Great Britain Hopes To See End Of Importing Petrol

London.—The end of the importation of gasoline into Great Britain becomes an attainable goal with the announcement of large scale production of that commodity by the process of hydrogenation of coal.

Beginning this year, the Imperial Chemical Co. will operate a plant which, when completed, will be able to turn out 100,000 tons of gasoline annually, declared Sir Harry Gowan, president of the company.

Seven years of laboratory research preceded the announcement, he stated. He expressed the hope that the government "would spare no efforts to secure conditions that would permit early stabilization" in order to enable the new industry to resist Japanese competition.

Conscience Money

Ottawa.—One of the largest sums ever received as "conscience money" came to Hon. R. C. Matthews, minister of national revenue, in the form of a bank draft for $5,400. The letter containing the draft was postmarked Montreal.

Ruling On Annuities Tax

Calgary.—That only one-quarter of Dominion government annuities are subject to income tax is the effect of a ruling handed down by Mr. Justice Frank Ford, who allowed the appeal of Dr. J. S. McEachran against the Alberta income tax department.

Sensational Charge

Claim Trotzky Plotted Revolutionary Dictatorship In France

Paris.—The sensational charge that Leon Trotzky plotted for a revolutionary dictatorship in France through the fatal February street riots was disclosed by authorities as the exiled Red army leader hunted vainly for another refuge.

They said a manifesto he issued after the disorders called for "an armed workers' militia," and declared that "war has just begun between them; there is no possible peace, but in a fight to the death; in the street, by force, will be decided the future."

Police pressed the bewhiskered Trotzky to move on from his villa in suburban Barbizon, where he had lived mysteriously for four months until gendarmes raided it recently.

Officials said they wanted him to leave as soon as possible, but were willing to be patient for a few more days in "view of the menace to his life.' Where he can go was a matter of conjecture.

Sees Spot On Planet

Portland, Ore.—A spot on the planet Jupiter is making a night owl of A. V. Goddard, Portland astronomer. Goddard says the spot moves across the planet in about three hours' time each night. Through his 16-inch telescope Goddard has been watching the phenomenon closely, but is unable to explain its presence.

New Set Of Rules To Assure Fair Business Methods In Canada

London, Ont.—George S. Hougham of the National Fair Trade Council of Ottawa told an audience the Dominion government will appoint a new minister or referee to supervise a far-reaching and revolutionary "fair trade" code for Canadian merchandizing and business firms.

Mr. Hougham, speaking before the London Retail Merchants' Association, said the new referee will be empowered to suspend licenses and inflict penalties for infraction of rules that will be contained in the new code.

"The government," he declared, "has started something that even Mr. Stevens (Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce) himself could not stop if he wanted to."

He said the Stevens mass buying probe had offered the Canadian businessman an unprecedented opportunity to solve his problems on a basis that would be beneficial to producer, consumer, retailer, employee and every branch of business life."

"It is the most spectacular step ever taken by a government in this country," he declared, "and if we do not make use of the door that has been opened we should never complain again that the government has done nothing for us.

"Something is going to come of this trouble if the business people of Canada will co-operate," he continued. "A set of rules to assure fair business methods will be established, and it must be the men in the business concerned who make them.

"They can go to the government with their decisions and if these rules are believed satisfactory to the people as a whole then the necessary legislation will be passed. That is, I believe, how the government will carry out its program. It is now up to the business people to do something."

Head Of Canadian Society Of Technical Agriculturists Refers To The Problems Of Production

The March number of "Scientific Agriculture" contains a wonderful address at the annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural College Alumni Association by Dean A. Howes, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta, and President of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. In agricultural circles, says "Scientific Agriculture" it has been customary to recognize Dean Howes of Edmonton as the "Dean of Deans". He is the senior among the heads of agricultural colleges in Canada, both in age and in years of service. While it may be true that some of our technical agriculturists become swamped with the routine of administrative duties, or the intricacies of scientific investigations, Dean Howes always keeps before us the needs and the aspirations of that sometimes-forgotten man, the farmer.

The address is an epitome of rare agricultural wisdom embracing as it does the whole gamut of agriculture in actual practice, economics, and philosophy. Speaking of production and marketing the Dean said "How often one has heard during the past few years the statement 'we have solved the problems of production but we have paid little or no attention to the problems of marketing'. Every time I have had the opportunity, I have raised by voice in protest against this sweeping statement, simply because it is not according to fact. That we have not paid enough attention to the machinery of marketing, I am quite ready to agree; also that one of our major enterprises should always be the proper distribution of our products; but when people say that we have solved the problems of production, I must take exception in no uncertain terms. The fact of the matter is that we, in this far-flung country of ours, are mere children in the matter of production. If there has been over-production quite recently, and that is still regarded as debatable, it is absolutely no proof that we have solved the problems of production. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that production is an integral part of a sound marketing system and cannot be divorced. They are as inseparable as Mutt and Jeff, or ham and eggs,—indeed more so."

Extensive Sound Range

Cat's Hearing Far More Acute Than Human Beings

If your house cat pricks up his ears in what seems to you a dead silence, don't blame it on his imagination. He may be listening to the footfalls of a mouse a block away.

Proof that the lowliest alley cats can hear and associate sounds far beyond the range of human hearing was presented to the American Otological Society convention at Atlantic City, N.J., by Professor S. F. Dworkin of McGill University.

Cats trained to associate certain sounds with food were exhibited to the group of scientists and the volume of the sounds was progressively decreaed far out of the range of the human ear but the cats continued to respond. The sounds were made by an electrical contrivance. Slight variations in pitch which the cats understood from previous experience did not mean food, they ignored.

Human beings can hear sounds of from 12,000 to 20,000 cycles per second frequency. The cats respond to frequencies up to 50,000 cycles per second, showing their hearing was more than twice as acute as that of a normal human.

Sodium Sulphate

Saskatchewan Production Showed Big Increase Last Year

Production of sodium sulphate in Saskatchewan increased in value 78 per cent. in 1933 compared with 1932, according to a bulletin of the department of industries, issued recently.

Paper pulp manufacturers afford a considerable market for this material, and another valuable outlet is its use in the metallurgical treatment of the nickel-copper ores of Ontario.

Production in 1933 was valued at $485,416 as against $271,736 in 1932, an increase of 78 per cent.

Proved It Was Palatable

There is little chance of liquid air, cooled by 300 degrees below zero, ever becoming a popular soft drink, but just to prove it was palatable Professor J. Satterly, physics department at University of Toronto, quaffed a beaker full of the fluid and breathed out large quantities of foggy smoke. The demonstration was made when the physics department staged an "at home," with Dr. E. F. Burton as host. It was attended by 500 delegates to the Ontario Educational Association.

Sunday Island, in the Pacific, is really the tallest mountain in the world as it rises 2,000 feet out of five miles of water and is thus nearly 30,000 feet from base to summit.

To Protect Oil Fields

Any Discovered In British Isles Will Be Property Of State

The British parliament is preparing legislation to insure that any oil fields discovered in the British Isles shall be the property of the state. This procedure is evidently due to the reports that oil has been discovered in the neighborhood of Worth, in Sussex, at a depth of 1,876 feet.

It is known that some Americans with experience in the oil fields of this continent have been drilling in various parts of England for the last two or three years but apparently the Worth project is the only one that has given indications of success. According to the records, petroleum in commercial quantities has never before been found in the British Isles. The enormous deposits of coal might suggest that deep drilling would produce oil.

Terrors Of Sargasso Sea

Investigator Has Found Seamen's Story Has No Foundation

After several months' investigation in the Sargasso Sea, an expert from the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, returned with tangible evidence that there are no terrors in that dread part of the Atlantic. Exhibits were brought back to show that the seamen's traditional story of the Sargasso's impenetarable mass of floating material through which no ship could make its way, has no foundation in scientific fact. The investigator, on his return to England, said the exhibit would prove once and for all to the ordinary mind that the Sargasso fantasy was pure imagination. There are, he stated, vast stretches of floating vegetation extending in green and yellow patches as far as the eye can see, but never thick enough to prevent the progress of a ship.



By Ruth Rogers



GRACEFUL AND SLIM LINED COSSACK TYPE SUIT AND WHAT AN EASY AFFAIR TO MAKE

There's chic and newness about this charming Cossack type suit.

There's slimness too, contributed by the centre-buttoned closing.

Bright red woolen made the original of this mode. The belt is self fabric. If your waistline is slim, it is very smart worn with a wide patent leather belt.

Tweedy woolen in taupe or navy blue woolen with white pencil stripes is most attractive scheme.

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HAZARDS OF A CAMERAMAN



While one cameraman is being vigorously tackled by an unwilling subject, another "Knight of the Lens" calmly snaps the action. This unusual photograph was made in Paris as General Bardi de Fourton, whose name was mentioned in the Stavisky scandal, charged a photographer who attempted to take his picture.

A Luxurious Airship

Veritable Hotel Of Skies Is Being Built In Germany

The German airship IZ 129, a veritable hotel of the skies, is reported as in an advanced stage of construction. The Berliner Tageblatt published further details of the ship, showing it will place the comforts of air-travel almost on a level with those of ocean-travel.

The central portion of the ship, which will be reserved for passengers, will have cabins, the restaurant and public rooms on the upper deck. The smoking room and the kitchens will be on the lower deck.

The dining room will be 60 feet long, connected with the kitchens by electrically operated dumb-waiters.

The windows of the airship will be built in such a manner that the passengers will be able to look downward as well as in other directions. There will be a drawing room and reading room in addition to the 25 cabins.

Each cabin will have two beds, a cupboard and wash basin with running water. The smoking room will be built in such a manner that passengers may smoke without danger of fire. Next door to it is the bar. The IZ 129 will be driven by four motors of 1,000 horsepower each.

Will Be Long Search

Doctor Making Survey In Search Of Typical Irishman

A scientist searching this country for the "typical Irishman" is finding his task almost as difficult as that of the king's messengers who were told to hunt for a happy man's shirt.

Dr. G. W. DuPertuis, of the department of anthropology of Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass., already has spent two months touring the rural areas of the Free State collecting hundreds of thousands of facts on Irish racial types. He plans to examine a total of 10,000 Irishmen.

In the wholly Gaelic-speaking Aran islands, off the west coast of Ireland, Dr. DuPertuis says, he found the men the finest specimens he had ever seen, long-headed, long-visaged, sturdy and extraordinarily well developed physically.

Other parts of Ireland, he found, contained many fixed types, dark-haired as well as blonde and blue-eye. On the whole, he found the Irish breed very mixed and possessing characteristics of many other races. It will be two years before the doctor finishes his survey.

Perils Of The Seafarer

Deaths through violence are 430 per cent. higher among sailors than in other groups, says M. J. Jacobs of Los Angeles. He also gives us the startling statement that going to sea in modern ships is no safer than in the days of the Phoenicians, 2,000 years ago, when crude wooden skiffs were used.

Rays Will Guard Criminals

Scientific Devices To Be Installed In United States Prisons

Walls that "see" and gates that "speak" may soon guard Alcatraz prison island penitentiary in San Francisco bay, which will house the 200 most dangerous criminals in the United States.

Sanford Bates, director of federal prisons at Washington, disclosed at Los Angeles that modern scientific equipment is being tested and will be installed as soon as perfected to make the island impregnable against escape.

"We are at present experimenting with wooden gateways equipped with ray machines sensitive to the presence of metal," he said. "When a prisoner with a knife, gun or other weapon passes through, a loudspeaker in another portion of the prison will notify the warden.

"Other possibilities, as soon as they are brought to perfection, are invisible rays that will give an alarm every time a person passes through them. Installed at the water's edge, they would make escape doubly difficult."

Specially trained guards of schools in criminology, psychology, wrestling, boxing and ju-jitsu will be in charge at the prison.

Grain Accounted For Lower Freight Traffic

Business In 1933 Lowest For Last Twenty Years

Canadian railways carried less freight during 1933 than for any previous year in the past two decades and the total of 57,099,111 tons was less than half of the record tonnage of 118,652,969 tons carried in 1928, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Compared with 1932 traffic it was a decrease of 3,368,982 tons, or 5.5 per cent.

Wheat alone accounted for 2,287,615 tons, or 68 per cent. of this decrease. All other grains except corn also showed declines and, with only small gains in cotton, apples, potatoes and other agricultural products amounted to 16,155,900 tons as against 18,886,017 tons in 1932.

Logs, posts, poles and piling and ties were lighter than in 1932 but all other forest products recorded increases and the total of 6,035,153 tons was larger by 508,125 tons, or 9.2 per cent. Pulpwood was particularly heavy during the last seven months. Newsprint paper showed an increase of 12,534 tons. Wood pulp shipments finished the year with a gain of 156,896 tons, or 27 per cent.

Seek Paddle 'Planes

In an effort to produce paddle airplanes, which have wings which rotate like the paddle wheels of a steamer in place of a propeller, five nations are now conducting experiments. So great an advance has been made that arrangements are under way to construct a full size machine for flying trials.



"Which is our car, John? I must have my hand-bag!"
—The Humorist, London.

A Veteran's Advice

High Ideals Governed Work Of Writer On Brooklyn Eagle

John Alden, associate editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, who wrote a poem for the editorial page of his paper every day from March 6, 1904, until his fatal illness forced him to stop with verses, No. 10,928 of the series, died a short time ago in Swedish Hospital, Brooklyn. He had been a newspaper man for fifty-two years.

Mr. Alden, ninth in direct descent from John Alden of the Mayflower, was seventy-three years old. His wife, the former Miss Cynthia May Westover, founder of the International Sunshine Society, whom he married in 1896, died three years ago. They had no children.

Mr. Alden, whose enormous volume of writings for the Eagle included editorials and paragraph comments, started his daily poems while he was assistant city editor of the newspaper. For twenty-five years they appeared over the initials "J. A.", but for the last five years, at the insistance of his editorial colleagues, Mr. Alden signed the poems with his full name.

On infrequent occasions his poem was left out of the paper because of mechanical difficulties or other exigencies, but the next day two poems would appear.

Ten years ago fifty of Mr. Alden's associates on the Eagle gave a dinner for him on the twentieth anniversary of the start of his editorial page verses. There Mr. Alden, giving "a veteran's address to younger men on the staff," said:

"If you want to be 100 per cent. efficient when you are nearing sixty-five, live; don't merely vegetate while you are young. Remember your experiences and above all things keep your enthusiasms.

"Shut your ears when any one tells you that newspapering is just buying of brains and white paper and selling editions and advertising space. It is not. It never will be. Put truth first, then all the drama that the truth will permit, then justice and fair play into what you write. The true journalists must be allowed to feel with John Boyle O'Reilly that he lives—

For the right that craves assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistence,
For the Heaven in the distance
And the good that I can do.

Meeting Was Happy One

Prince George And South African Chief Exchange Presents

Prince George has a magnificent set of skins and Chief Tshekedi of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland has a walking stick and both are happy. Lest you forget Tshekedi is the native chieftain who was ousted by the British government for ordering the flogging of a white man within his territory. Later, when Queen Semane, mother of the chief carried her son's case to King George, His ajesty reinstated Tshekedi. Included in the terms of reinstatement was a warning to the dusky warrior not to try any whites again but to turn them over to British agents for trial.

This meeting of Prince George, the youngest son of King George, and Tshekedi was a happy one. The Prince has been touring Africa on an official visit as the representative of his father. There was quite a ceremonial at the affair. The Prince and the Chief shook hands and each assured the other of their mutual friendship and admiration. While Prince George told the African tribal lord that King George was the great protector of the tribesmen, Chief Tshekedi informed the Prince that the Bamangwato warriors are loyal to the British Crown and stand ready to support the King.

It was all very happy and as Tshekedi swanks through the jungle carrying his fine, new walking stick he can tell his pals that it is a present from the Great White King at Westminster, who sent his son all the way across the sea to make the presentation. Just what Prince George will do with the magnificent skins Tshekedi gave him is something for the youngest son of the King to figure out for himself.—Border Cities Star.

Honest Opinion

Here is a good story about one Irving Jones, a Negro song writer and vaudeville artist—of days gone by. One matinee in Fort Wayne, Indiana, his vaudeville act hadn't gone well. He took a walk in the alley by the theatre just before the evening performance. A boy came up to him.

"I seen you on the stage," the boy observed.

"Yeah?" said Irving flattered. "Whu-whu-what did I did?"

"You didn't did nothing," said the kid.

Landlady: "I'm sorry the chicken soup isn't good. I explained to the cook very carefully how to make it, but perhaps she didn't catch the idea."

Boarder: "It tastes to me as if it was the chicken she didn't catch."

Clocks and watches having two faces, one at the back and one at the front, are now being manufactured in France.

The Scientific Development Of Rust-Resistant Wheat Marks An Epoch In Western History

Name Little Known

German Photographer Who Originated Picture Postcard Is Dead

Alfons Adolph, 80 years old, died a short time ago at Passau. Perchance Herr Adolph was well known in his own German city, but outside of Passau his name meant nothing. Yet his work lives, and will continue to live for a long time. For Alfons Adolph was the originator of the picture postcard.

Fifty-five years ago Herr Adolph, who was a photographer, printed the first postcard souvenirs. Specimens of these are now in the German National Postal Museum. It was really not as simple as it seems, for Adolph had to devise a special press for the business. It was a venture involving outlay and a chance of loss.

The banalities of picture postcard messages are proverbial. "Having good time; wish you were here" has become a popular classic. It is really the best of all post card notes for it involves no mental effort. Wisecracks and smart-Alec messages are less meritorious for they carry no joy to the recipient, and if they have ever half a germ of originality they involve a certain amount of brain fatigue for the sender.

On the whole though, the world would be duller without Adolph's picture cards. Everyone likes to know where his traveling friends are and what they are seeing. And it is also true that in this matter he who gives is more blessed than the one who receives, for it affords the sender a chance to brag.

Flying Fish Just Glide

Flight Ends When So-Called Wings Become Dry

Flying fish. They don't fly; they glide. The so-called wings, a flutterless fin, extending from the body at right angles, perform on the airplane principle. Under the impetus of the leap from the water, generally the result of being pursued, the flying fish makes his slithering getaway. Just so long as the wings remain wet the gliding principle is at concert pitch and the flight continues. But when the ailerons go dry the spurt is ended. On a flat, windless sea the traveling is not so good as when the fish, operating against the pressure of moving atmosphere, rises and falls from crest peak to wave hollows, thus elongating the tour. The life of the flying fish is just one thing after another; he escapes one enemy to fall into the jaws of another, and is also highly prized as a delicacy among the passengers. On low waisted ships, where the rail is close to the waterline, it is customary to set a jacklight after dark. In rough weather the fish taking the night air, lured by the luminosity, leaps on board and is served for breakfast. Among the Hawaiian Islands, where flying fish run up to a pound or two, and rise from the water like coveys of quail, they are hunted with shotguns. It requires a good man to drop doubles.

Should Act As Bracer

People At Fifty "Right In Pink" States Doctor

A cheery message for men of 50 is that which comes from Dr. James Cutton co-founder of two Toronto hospitals. He says a man of fifty "is right in the pink." And he adds that age does not mean years in respect to the body. "Some men are old at fifteen; others young at eighty," he says—and he declares that a man of fifty, because of his stabilized physique, can endure more than a boy. Perhaps there is not much new in the good doctor's statement but it is a fact that many men of fifty become depressed at the fear that they are growing old. His words should act as a bracer for them.

Buried Treasure

South Pacific Expedition Locates Submerged Island

Tales of the discovery of buried Peruvian treasures valued at $50,000,000 sprang up in Australia, coincident with the return of an Anglo-French schooner expedition to the Tuamotu archipelago in the South Pacific.

The leader of the expedition, which included a mining engineer, a chemist, a submarine engineer and a London newspaperman, denied gold had been found, but said the party had located the submerged island sought.

On this island, according to a pirate's map now in safekeeping in a Tahiti bank, is a gold trove buried many years ago.

Geology Department Head

F. C. C. Lynch, former director of the bureau of national development, has been appointed director of the bureau of economic geology under the division of the geological survey in the mines department, according to official announcement at Ottawa. Dr. W. H. Collins, present head of the geological survey, retains his position as head of the purely scientific work of the geological survey.

The discovery of rust resistant wheat marks an epoch in the history of this Western country. One of the powerful enemies of wheat has been met and conquered. Dr. H. M. Tory, of the Dominion Research Council, states that since 1916 the loss from this parasite has been $600,000,000. This is in money, $20,000,000 a year. What it has meant in blasted hopes, and beaten men cannot be computed.

Rust has come upon wheat at its flowering time and has flourished best among the thick standing crop. It has swept down in the hot nights of July, especially when the rain has washed the heavens blue and made a picture past praising of the golden waving grain and the soft silver air. Sucking the sap from the stock it has left it standing a mockery of emptiness. "The rust has struck"—that sentence will no more dash the light from eyes and the strength from blithely swinging arms.

Ten years ago the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory at the site of the University of Manitoba began this investigation. It got its foundation wheat from Minnesota, and at the Fort Garry site and the Brandon Experimental farm, commenced its breeding experiments. When victory dawned in the laboratory, there followed milling and baking tests in which the Universities of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the laboratories of the Dominion Board of Grain Commissioners were called into help.

The careful men of science now state that a wheat has been developed which is practically as good as the Marquis and Reward. All tests so far have been within the orbit of laboratories. This season will see these tests widened to include commercial concerns. The new wheat will not be distributed until it is certain that it can "take it" with the farmer as well as under the sheltered conditions of the experiments. However, it has been discovered that as well as being resistant to rust, the new variety is also better able to withstand other diseases such as smut than are the varieties now in the field.

Incidently it should not be forgotten that as well as the agriculturalists, the scientists of the Rust Research Laboratory and of the prairie universities are open to congratulations. Their victory is not only of enormous practical value but it is victory in the world of knowledge and an outstanding one, both on account of the numbers in other places on the continent who are engaged in this research, but also because of the team work displayed among the "players" and of the devotion for "the side." The total cost of the whole thing is given as $250,000. As a matter of fact, this does not include what the universities have contributed in time and devotion and what the scientists themselves have contributed in interest of the kind that cannot be bought.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Teachers Not Only Ones

Everybody Is A Bit "Cracked" On Some Things

Dr. Emil Altman, chief medical examiner of New York public schools, fired a hot one the other day when he declared that of the 36,000 teachers there, more than 1,500 are "little less than raving maniacs."

Perhaps he was using a figure of speech, because no man or woman can actually be a raving maniac and be at large any length of time. But if he meant that these teachers are a bit "cracked" he probably understated rather than overstated the number.

We are all a bit "cracked" on some points. We have our "phobias" or "bugs" about something, and although we usually keep them under control, there are times when we surprise our closest friends by suddenly lighting up on some particular subject and getting hot under the collar either in condemnation or advocacy of it. Many people in institutions for the insane are quite normal about most things, but in some ways they are quite "cracked." A man can be described as "a bit off" in some respects but quite clever at his job. Teachers are a thinking class, and if they have their "bugs" they may nevertheless be excellent teachers.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

One Manufacturing Basis

Farm production in Canada forms the basis of many of Canada's great manufacturing and processing industries to an extent that is not generally appreciated. In 1931 (the last year for which complete statistics are available) 9,298 establishments were engaged in manufacturing products of farm origin. Of this number, only 327 firms were working with foreign agricultural products, principally rubber, sugar and coffee.

Temperature of the air decreases gradually, up to a distance of about six miles from the earth.

South Africa expects its 1934 wheat crop to total 3,001,000 bags.

ASHAMED OF HER FIGURE

Husband Persuaded Her To Take Kruschen

By following her husband's advice, this woman made a tremendous improvement in her appearance—she actually took off 32 lbs. of her excess fat. Telling of her experience, she writes:—

"A year ago I was troubled with rheumatism, nervousness and other complaints. And I got so fat that I was ashamed of my figure. I was persuaded by my husband to take Kruschen Salts. Before I began, I weighed 161 lbs. After taking Kruschen for a short time the rheumatism was less painful, my nerves got stronger, and my step lighter. Then I knew that Kruschen was doing me good, so I persevered with it and got my weight down to 129 lbs., a reduction of 32 lbs. of unwanted fat. I am not boasting when I say that I feel younger and more active, have a much better figure, and am healthier than I have been for years."—(Mrs.) J. S.

Kruschen is a blend of six mineral salts which assists the internal organs to throw off each day those waste products that would otherwise accumulate in the form of fatty tissue.

The March Of Time

Modern Inventions May Be Laughable Museum Objects In Future Days

Nineteen hundred years ago, there lived in Londinum, on the misty swamps of the Tamesis, a Roman matron. She had a husband, a home and a baby, and doubtless she prized them all, as she would prize her other possessions—her jewels, her clothes her furniture. Probably, however, she did not set much store by the little bottle from which she fed her baby. Yet to-day, when she, her husband and their child are all dust, the feeding-bottle is the only thing of all her possessions which remains to witness that they have ever been. The bottle was discovered in pieces during building excavations in the mud under a London street, and now, carefully restored, it is housed in the Guildhall Museum, London. The bottle fed the child of one of Britain's first conquerors.

Of the seventeenth century is the scold's bridle, or "brank", now displayed in Horniman's Museum, London, but formerly used to punish women who talked too much and too shrewishly. Once the bridle was on, the scold was effectively gagged by a projection which kept the tongue quite still.

A manicure set found under a London street also now rests in the Guildhall Museum—a Palace of the Past which houses more relics of early London than any other museum. Everything of antiquity discovered during excavations in the city has to be taken there in case it may be worth adding to the collection.

Before you laugh at such quaint relics, remember that some day your own everyday possessions — your manicure set, your cigarette-case, or perhaps that modern telephone of yours—may be shown in a museum as laughable survivals of the almost savage nineteen-thirties.

Eager To Learn

Men In Relief Camps Pursuing Educational Courses

The desire shown by young men of the relief camps to improve their education was most heartening, Premier R. B. Bennett stated in the House of Commons. In some camps the Frontier college was lending valuable aid and in others the young men were forming circles and engaging in self education.

The point was raised by Wilfred Hanbury (Liberal, Vancouver-Burrard), who expressed concern as to the mental effect of this type of camp life on the young men and suggested they be encouraged to study such subjects as geology in their spare time.

The men in these camps were anxious to get an education in most cases and the fact that 7,000 had been absorbed into industry out of the over 20,000 was very encouraging, the premier said.

Automatic telephones have cut the number of operators in Edinburgh, Scotland, from 194 to 110, and in Sheffield, England, from 217 to 108.

American typewriter parts are to be shipped to Australia and the machines assembled there.

Because it LASTS and LASTS and LASTS

The new Instant Rit possesses one patented element that no other tint or dye possesses. That's why Rit color lasts—lasts as no ordinary "surface" dye can. Rit SOAKS into the heart of the material . . . smoothly . . . without a spot or streak. 33 colors.

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Send the front of 2 RIT Packages for FREE copy of "The A B C of Home Rug Making" to John A. Huston Co. Ltd., 46 Caledonia Rd., Toronto.

YOU'LL HAVE "BETTER LUCK" WITH RIT



NEW! No longer a soap! Dissolves instantly.

Says League Has Failed

Urges Plebiscite Be Taken Before Canada Declared War

"Call me a pacifist if you like but I would have Canadians fight no more foreign wars," Major-General A. D. McRae, of Vancouver, told the senate, urging Canada's withdrawal from the League of Nations. At the same time the former quartermaster-general of the Canadian corps suggested a plebiscite before Canada declared war.

The League of Nations had failed, Senator McRae insisted, and Canada should withdraw while it could do so with honor. He offered a world substitute to maintain peace—discontinuance by all nations of manufacture and sale of war material. By withdrawing from Geneva, Canada would avoid European entanglements because Canadians were unfavorable even to Downing Street in London guiding their foreign policies.

Senator Raoul Dandurand, president of the league assembly in 1925, championed the ideals of Geneva and opposed Canada's withdrawal. The league, he insisted, had not failed and today, above all other days, it needed strength and sympathy. To abolish the league would be to abandon humanity to fatalism and despair.

Canada, continued Senator Dandurand, spent $300,000 a year to belong to the league. But it spent $13,000,000 a year on defence and personally he chose to rely on Geneva, rather than the millions spent for defence.

Speaking on the apparent failure to reduce armaments, Senator Dandurand said that under the league he believed each nation would be the sole judge of its own measures of security. Germany's proposals last September were repugnant to all nation and when Germany realized that Great Britain, the United States, France and Italy were in agreement to impose control of armaments as a condition of disarmament, the proposals were withdrawn.

Senator Dandurand expressed his profound conviction the United States would draw more closely to the league. Great Britain and the United States wanted peace and to assure this they "only need dedicate their fleets to peace."

Senator Dandurand said economic sanction would be all required of Canada in a European war. This country could not surely refuse that. As to military sanctions the parliament of Canada was supreme in interpreting Canada's obligations.

Canada had been in less danger of being drawn into war for sentimental reasons since the foundation of the league.

Towed By Airplane

Girl Makes Glider Flight From Germany To England

The first glider flight from Germany to England has been accomplished by an English girl. Joan Meakin purchased a glider in Germany and decided against shipping it home. Not even a hawk or a gull could soar on the most favorable wind that far without a little "engine" power now and then, so Miss Meakin hired an aeroplane to give her a tow.

Piloting the glider herself, she took off from the aerodrome at Ostend, Belgium, at the end of a rope that soon carried her aloft to an altitude of 2,000 feet. And an hour and 29 minutes later she made a perfect three-point landing at Lympne aerodrome. As she approached Lympne, the pilot cut her adrift, and she took in the tow-line, then she circled down gracefully to the surface of the field.

"It was a little bumpy over the English channel, but the trip was lovely," she told friends who were waiting for her.

The Task Of The Church

To Break Down Perjudices, National And Racial

Speaking at a round-table conference of the World Missionary conference at London, Ont., Rev. Dr. W. R. McIntosh of King Street United Church, declared the chief task of the church is to break down prejudices of all kinds, both denominational and racial.

Dr. McIntosh said he had quarrelled with ministers "whose sermons are denuded of any social religion and produced nothing but the old gospel." He urged preaching of a gospel "steeped in the idea of how best to get along with other folks," and declared in favor of co-operation with all denominations and sects, including the Roman Catholics.

The wisdom of the hog grading regulations which are administered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture has never been questioned and the general improvement in quality of Canadian hogs is now recognized and admitted by all who are familiar with the industry.

Champagne, Chicken, Mutton, Butter and Cheese are among the unusual names of subscribers in the new London telephone directory.

In the opinion of a correspondent, the law is heavy and cumbersome. That explains why so many are determined to lay it down.

Must Not Forget Wales

More Welsh Books Added To British House Of Commons' Library

The library of the House of Commons which is one of the greatest legislative reference libraries in the world, is much more used now than formerly.

The chief consideration is that there is far greater need for knowledge because legislation is more far reaching and touches millions more people than it used to do. Unemployment and health insurance for instance. This is a specialized study in itself, and parliament is continually nibbling at it. The ramifications of foreign affairs call for equally exact study.

But possibly national pride rather than necessity is the motive behind the action of Mr. Rhys Davies, the Welshman who sits for an English seat, in providing the nucleus of a library in the House in the Welsh language. Mr. Davies is an excellent English scholar, but he may feel more at home in Welsh. This is what he said about the absence of books in the House in Welsh, "Dyma le! Anghofio Cymru!" Which means, "What a place! Forgetting Wales!!" So he has added already thirty volumes in Welsh to the 200,000 or so now in the library. He has got them by appealing to Welsh members of the House of Commons for gifts. Mr. Lloyd George has subscribed.

Now Mr. Davies is going to tap Welsh members of the House of Lords and he hopes to have Wales represented by the best part of a hundred volumes on history industrial problems, philosophy, and poetry before he has finished.—Overseas Daily Mail.

Man Who Trained Kitchener

Major Gillon Is Ninety-Six And Still Active

They say old soldiers never die; nor do they fade away for Major David Gillon is as hale and hearty at 96-years-old as one could wish to see.

Recently Major and Mrs. Gillon celebrated the 69th anniversary of their wedding. Mrs. Gillon is 85, but doesn't look it. Think of it, sixty-nine years since he, brave in scarlet coat, and she, demure and lovely in bonnet and laces, walked together down the aisle of the Old Parish Church, Aldershot. Sixty-nine years of wedded life and all of them happy ones.

Major Gillon, asked for the recipe, had it in one word, "Goodwill," he said, "Goodwill toward each other."

Many a man of half the major's age must envy his excellent memory. He loves to talk of his friends of long ago, of Colonel this who fought at Sebastopol, of General that—quite a youngster, he seemed—who commanded a brigade in the Mutiny. He had three sons who fought through the Boer War, and two more who carried on the family tradition so bravely in the last war.

Major Gillon put Lord Kitchener through his military training at Aldershot and spared no pains to make a soldier of him either. "Of course I remember him," he said, "a fine upstanding fellow. Intelligent, too. I taught him to handle a mounted section in the Engineers and he took to it like a fish to water."—Overseas Daily Mail.

Weird Weapon Found

Was Used By Indians To Kill Refractory Slaves

An ancient Indian implement identified as a "slave killer" has been found near the Oregon-Nevada border and is now in the collection of G. C. Friel of Gerlach, Nevada. It is a stone implement shaped like a dog, fox or coyote, with the forepart of the body and front legs sharpened to a cutting edge. The elongated tail is formed for a handle. This weird weapon was used in killing slaves who violated terms of their enslavement.

Trip For Schoolgirls

Under the auspices of the Overseas Education League eighteen European schoolgirls will visit Canada this year, and 52 Canadian girls will visit England. Six girls from Paris will come to Montreal, six from Rome to Winnipeg and six from Germany to Toronto. About fifty Canadian schoolboys also will visit the United Kingdom under league plans.

Stirling, Scotland, wants to grow and is planning to extend its boundaries.

QUIVERING NERVES

When you are just on edge . . . when you can't stand the children's noise . . . when everything you do is a burden . . . when you are irritable and blue . . . try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. 98 out of 100 women report benefit.

It will give you just the extra energy you need. Life will seem worth living again.

Don't endure another day without the help this medicine can give. Get a bottle from your druggist today.

Lydia E. Pinkham's
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Sold the world over—Dr. Wernet's Powder—justly called "the perfect powder"—holds false plates firmer for hours longer. Leaves no sickening gummy paste—teeth fit so snugly yet comfortably they feel like natural ones. Prescribed by world's leading dentists—just sprinkle on. Inexpensive—any drugstore.

Taking Long Walk

Chinese Youth Has Been Tramping World For Three Years

One hot day in June, 1930, a 25-year-old Chinese youth left his father's house in Shanghai for a walk. Three years and seven months later he arrived at Washington.

For a year and a half Poon Tuck Ming wandered through the regions of French Indo-China, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, India, Persia, Syria, Palestine and Egypt—13,000 miles.

The intense heat of the Asiatic desert sun forced him to travel only at night to conserve his water. Arabs waylaid him on his last night in the desert and robbed him of all his belongings except a highly-prized album which Poon pleaded to be allowed to keep. The album is filled with official stamps, snapshots and autographs.

Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and England were visited in that order by the youthful adventurer.

Sailing from Liverpool, he arrived in New York, completing the last stage of his journey. Just for a "breather," he walked to Washington, stopping long enough to rest up as a week-end guest of the Chinese Ambassador before heading for California.

Poon declares that he will keep on walking for three more years. He is slightly built, modest, and master of ten languages. His personal effects include very little money and no firearms.

Will Always Be Mystery

How Birds Follow Their Leader In Perfect Formation

We marvel no less about the disciplined way in which hordes of starlings in a single flock shift or keep formation than we do at the way in which the tail of a big shoal of minnows acts precisely as does the head, says G. W. M., in the Manchester Guardian. During the droughty summer we studied the behavior of minnows passing restlessly to and fro at the foot of the weir-apron. The rearmost minnow could not see the foremost, yet it changed direction at the same moment as the leader. So with the starlings fore and aft. Whether they plunge headlong in a nose-dive or climb steeply or wheel abruptly they all perform the maneouvre together. Is there some mass thought-transference accountable for these remarkable demonstrations of unity of will in the sky? There can be only a narrow margin of safety for each bird. The slightest deviation would bring one into collision with the other and perhaps disaster upon a great many of their fellows. The risk run by peewits in their strange manoeuvres is probably much less. They fly much more deliberately. But they also turn at the very second the leader turns. The mystery is one that we can hardly hope to fathom.

Product Of Altitude

Even People In Tropics Are Able To See Snow

The author of the "Rubaiyat" knew what he was about when he made that startling remark about snow on the desert's dusty face. They have had a foot and a half of snow south of Benghasi in the Libyan desert, which lies west of Egypt and may be described as the eastern affiliate of the Sahara. To be sure, this is the first snowfall in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The natives from afar are making camel pilgrimages to see and touch the "blanket of Allah."

Because snow is the product of altitude as well as latitude most of the races of man do know what snow is like, at least by sight. The inhabitant of Greenland's icy mountains will never see a palm tree, but the residents on India's coral strand may catch a glimpse of the Himalayas. The people of equatorial Africa or South America can see snow on Kilimanjaro or the crests of the Andes.—New York Times.

Poet Is Optimistic

Believing Spanish gold has been hidden under the bed of the Mapocho river in Santiago, Chile, a poet has begun digging there. The spot is between two streets of the city, and the man has signed a contract with the city guaranteeing to fill up all the holes he digs.

Arrests for drunkenness in New Zealand last year were lowest in 55 years, according to the department of justice.

The invisible ray is to be used in deciding the winners of horse races in England if a new invention, now being tested, proves satisfactory.

Relics Of Romanoffs

Many Brought To New York By Dealer In Antiques

Many of the little intimate things belonging to the last Imperial family of Russia, Nicholas II. and his children, have been brought to New York from Leningrad by a dealer in antiques who has dealt with Russia for years.

Among the collection are the Czarevitch's cradle, skis and dolls, a little red notebook, decorated with the Russian imperial eagle, done in red, with the little initials A. F. at the top and E. F. at the bottom. It means For Alexandra Feodorovana from Elizabeth Feodorovana. Alexandra was the Czarina and Elizabeth was her sister. Also there is the little crib of Olga, the oldest daughter.

Other souvenirs are an autograph book kept by Grafina (Countess) Vorontosova Dashkova, ladyin-waiting to the Czarina, which has in it the autographs of almost all the royalty of Europe, a new collection of Easter eggs belonging to the children of the royal family, two very fine copies in English of "Alice in Wonderland" and "Little Women", given by the Czar and Czarina to the girls and inscribed "From Mamma and Papa," the cigarette case the Czarina gave the Czar, signed "Alice", very personal and intimate, and a lot of snapshots of the family and the work baskets of the children. These souvenirs as well as other belongings of the Czar, were all bought from Government warehouses in Leningrad and Moscow at prices set by a Soviet commission of former antique dealers.

People Are Funny

Majority Neglect Things Until Necessity Forces Them Into Action

Farmers, city people, young people, old people, busy people and people who have little to do; they all huddled into the office where one secures car markers and they all wanted to get attended to at once . . .

We do the same thing in a number of ways. We find out when we go to light the furnace in the fall that the grates are warped and broken. We knew about it months ago, but not until there is need for fire do we attend to it. People know right now that the fly door of last year is no good, they are aware that the lawn mower would not cut butter and they know the lawn hose leaks like a sieve, but will they attend to these matters? Not much. Not until stern necessity takes them by the neck and forces action, and then they will desire service quick and good. Actually we are a funny lot of people.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

THE RHYMING OPTIMIST

By Aline Michaelis

LIGHT

Is any other thing on earth
As beautiful as light,
As nearly kin to song and mirth,
As tuned to heart's delight?

"Let there be light," and at God's word
A flash of glory came,
While all the universe was stirred
With primal dawning's flame.

Is any other thing at all
As wonderful as light?
Before it, swiftly backward fall
The legions of the night.

O, light, I lift my being's cup;
Flood me too full for doubt,
With love and gladness brim me up,
Shine all the evil out!

Many Inventions Refused

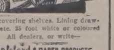
British Patent Office Turns Down Many Gadgets Offered

No fewer than 20,000 of the 33,699 inventions submitted to the British Patent Office in the past year were refused on grounds of impracticability. A gadget for capturing motor-bandits was an electrically-operated harpoon that could be concealed in lamp-posts, so that when a stolen car was tearing down upon him, a policeman had only to touch a switch to send the harpoon whizzing into its tires. Another invention of a crook-catching window pane designed, upon being broken, to create an absolute vacuum which summarily and irresistibly drags the luckless cracksman into the room and lays him prostrate on the carpet until someone opens the door.

In a churchyard in Willingale, England, are two churches, one having been built by a former vicar's sister because her brother objected to her being late to church.

Advice can be had for nothing and is usually worth it.

The Handiest thing in the KITCHEN
HANDI-ROLL



For covering shelves. Lining drawers, etc. 25 foot white or coloured rolls. All dealers, or write—

Appleford PAPER PRODUCTS
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Ease Pain, Headache in Few Minutes



For Quick Relief Say ASPIRIN—*When You Buy*

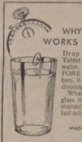
Now comes *amazingly quick* relief from headaches, rheumatism, neuritis, neuralgia . . . the *fastest safe relief, it is said, yet discovered.*

Those results are due to a scientific discovery by which an Aspirin Tablet begins to dissolve, or disintegrate, in the amazing space of two seconds after touching moisture. And hence to start "taking hold" of pain a few minutes after taking.

The illustration of the glass, here, tells the story. An Aspirin Tablet starts to disintegrate almost instantly you swallow it. *And thus is ready to go to work almost instantly.*

When you buy, though, be on guard against substitutes. To be sure you get ASPIRIN'S *quick relief*, be sure the name Bayer in the form of a cross is on every tablet of Aspirin.

WHY ASPIRIN WORKS SO FAST



Drop an Aspirin Tablet in a glass of water. Note that BEFORE it touches bottom, it has started to disintegrate.

What it does in this glass it does in your stomach. Hence its fast action.

MADE IN CANADA

Does Not Harm the Heart

Find Another "Dead Sea"

Below Hundred Foot Level Life Does Not Exist

Another "dead sea" has been discovered—one which, unlike that in Palestine, is not open to the sky and in whose murky and mysterious depths moves no living thing.

It is far down in the ocean between Arabia and India. To depths of from 50 to 100 feet below the surface, the water teems with marine life. Below those levels life does not exist.

The discovery is due to the research of the expedition financed by the late Sir John Murray. The commander sent a fresh report to Prof. Stanley Gardiner, expedition secretary.

Prof. Gardiner expressed the opinion that the lack of life in the depths may be laid to the petroleum which has been seeping into the ocean from the land through the ages—producing an effect similar to the familiar Palestine Dead Sea by bituminous deposits.

The secretary received from the expedition samples of water and ooze from other parts of the ocean between Arabia and India in which he is confident of finding hitherto unknown forms of life. These samples were taken at varying depths of from two to five miles.

The expedition made further soundings and explorations which are held to confirm a previously reported identification of this ocean area with the vanished continent of Gondwanaland or Lemuria, the home of monstrous, scaly reptiles which vanished when the earth sank—probably owing to volcanic action—millions of years ago.

Claims Invention Will Reduce Railway Wrecks

Trains Are Automatically Stopped When Journals Become Hot

J. E. Edwards, veteran Winnipeg railroader, claims a device he had invented would in future prevent railroad accidents caused by hot journals.

Mr. Edwards' invention, he claims will detect any overheating and is so constructed that the air will be automatically released from the train to apply the air brake if the journal is hot enough to require attention.

The device, attached to a railway car with the conventional air brake system, detects overheating by means of fuse caps with lugs having a composition which will melt at a a predetermined high temperature. Within the fuse plug is inserted a smaller plug which will melt and permit a slight flow of air to escape thus causing light application of the brakes.

Labor officials and railwaymen in Winnipeg think the invention is not only workable but express surprise it had not been thought of before.

In A Nutshell

To Mr. Beatty, president of the C.P.R. goes the credit for having made the best speech delivered in Ottawa on the titles' question, and he did it in two sentences: "I will always be a plebian myself, but I am in favor of titles for Canadians if they are restricted to those who really earn them." He was opposed, he added, to hereditary titles in Canada. That is the plain sense of the titles question and the best summary of the views of the average Canadian citizen that has yet got into print.—Edmonton Bulletin.

"A crease in your trousers," says an ad, "gives you that well-dressed, successful appearance." This being known as the power of the press.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the office of president of the Royal Scottish Corporation.

Little Helps For This Week

"Let the peace of God rule in your hearts." Colossians 3:15.

Drop Thy still dews of quietness
Till all our strivings cease;
Take from our souls the strain
 and stress,
And let our ordered lives confess
The beauty of Thy peace.
—J. G. Whittier.

"These things write we unto you that your joy may be full." What is fulness of joy but peace? Joy is tumultuous when it is not full, but peace is the privilege of those who are "filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee, because he trusteth in Thee." It is peace springing from trust and innocence and then overflowing in love towards all around him. He who is anxious thinks of himself, is suspicious of danger, speaks hurriedly and has no time for the interests of others. He who lives in peace is at leisure wherever his lot is cast.—J. H. Newman.

Butterfly Hunter Has Wonderful Collection

In 100,000 Specimens There Are Seven Thousand Varieties

The most enthusiastic butterfly hunter who ever lived, a Swiss named Hans Fruhstorfer, made a wonderful collection of 100,000 butterflies, and this has been lent to the Natural History Museum in Paris. He began his collection in Brazil, when he was twenty-two years old. Then took his net to Java, where he spent three years; then he followed his pursuit for two years in the Malay Archipelago. He travelled through South America, Japan, China and Siam, until he had placed his net over some of the rarest butterflies in the world. His 100,000 specimens have nearly 7,000 varieties.

Would Ban Animal Films

Public exhibitions of films in the production of which suffering is caused to animals will be prohibited in Britain if a bill now in the House of Commons becomes a law. It also bans depicting the suffering of animals even though it is produced by "faking." The measure was introduced by Sir Robert Gower, chairman of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

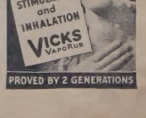
Bachelors In Italy Pay

Bachelorhood may be all right for bachelors but it doesn't suit the Italian government. The cabinet has doubled the income tax on bachelors, thereby forcing every unmarried man in Italy to pay 50 per cent. of his income into the national treasury.

"Why did you go to the bother of writing on how wonderful it was to be married?"

Novelist—"I needed the money to pay her next month's alimony."

Ends a Cold SOONER



PROVED BY 2 GENERATIONS



Leave us your next Order for

Printing

You do not have to send elsewhere, when you can get it just as neatly and cheaply at home.

Our Print Shop is ready always to meet your requirements in

Everything in the Job Printing Line

The Times Job Department

P. O. Box 280

Old Joberg Coal Mine

COAL!

Further Reduction in Price

Order your Coal from us and be convinced that our HAND HILL COAL is the best procurable.

Get your Season's Supply Now!

Best Screened Coal
NOW ONLY
$2.25 per Ton
AT THE MINE

E. FOYE, Proprietor.

TRENT INSTITUTE

Ontario Agricultural College

Guelph, March 21st, 1934

McKAY & GATES, Delia, Alta.

Sample	Standard	Opportune
Moisture	12.4	13.0
Ash..............	.44	.43
Protein	13.2	15.1
Baking Test:		
Absorption.....	60.6	59.1
Absorption	58.6	58.2
Appearance of loaf....	B+	B+
Yield of bread..100.0		99.7
Volume of loaf.100.0		103.0
Color of loaf...	100.0 c-w	99.5 c-w
Texture of loaf	100.0	101.0
Baking Value.	100.0	100.8
Oven Spring..	B+	A
Fermentation (minutes) ...	128	124

REMARKS: We received your sample of second patent flour. You will note that the ash and fibre are low and that the protein content is exceptionally high. Your loaf had good absorption and had exceptionally good volume, which might be anticipated from the high protein content. Your loaf was very slightly creamier than the standard, but had a bright cast. The texture of your loaf was soft and silky, and the general baking properties were good.

FLOUR TESTING DEPT.
L. W. Bohn, Chemist.

ADVERTISE IN THE "DELIA TIMES," and find a buyer for what you have to sell.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA
Rev. W. H. McDANNOLD, B.A., B.D.
Manse: 3rd Avenue

Sunday School	.. ..	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	..	7.30 p.m.
Mecheche	.. ..	2.15 p.m.
Verdant Valley	.. ..	12.15 p.m.

SUBJECTS

April 29—"Making Goodness Intelligent."
May 6—"The Cost of Friendship."
May 13—"Mother's Day."

THE BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.
Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, April 24, 1934.

Wheat—	
No. 1 Northern	.44
No. 2 Northern..........	.41½
No. 3 Northern	.38½
No. 4...................	.35
No. 5	.31½
No. 6	.29
Feed.....................	.26½
Oats—	
2 CW	.19
3 CW	16
Ex. 1 feed...............	.16
1 feed..................	.15½
2 feed	.14
Barley—	
No. 3	.19
No. 4	.17½
No. 5.....................	.16½
Rye—	
2 CW	.22
3 CW	.18
4 CW	.16

NEW POOL PRICES
Became effective April 1st, 1934

No. 1 Wheat	.32
No. 2 "	.29
No. 3 "	.24
No. 4 "	.20
No. 5 "	.16
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	61⅝
Vancouver	62⅝

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph.C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Office over De Forest Music House
DRUMHELLER
Hours: 10-12 and 2-6.
Evenings: Mon., Wed., Sat., 7-8.

W. C. King
AUCTIONEER and VALUER
Delia, Alberta.
Dates and Terms can be arranged with Wm. Gibson, Phone 28, Delia.

Tenders for Coal

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Coal," will be received until 12 o'clock noon (daylight saving), Tuesday, May 22, 1934, for the supply of coal for the Dominion Buildings and Experimental Farms and Stations, throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Forms of tender with specifications and conditions attached can be obtained from the Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the District Resident Architect, Winnipeg, Man.; the District Resident Architect, Regina, Sask.; the District Resident Architect, Calgary, Alta.; and the District Resident Architect, Victoria, B.C.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with departmental specifications and conditions.

The right to demand from the successful tenderer a deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, to secure the proper fulfilment of the contract, is reserved.

By order.
N. DESJARDINS.
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 19, 1934. 17-19a

FOR SALE

20-Marker, D.D. Cockshutt Grain Drill, with power lift, in good repair. Price $50.00.
17a WM. GIBSON, Delia.

FOR SALE

One pure-bred Yearling Shorthorn Bull. Price, $25.00.

One five months old, pure-bred Holstein Bull. Price, $15.00. Apply to
W. J. REEVES,
17p Byemoor, Alta.

LOST

A Setter Dog, about 10 months old; color, brown and white. $5.00 reward will be paid if returned to
17p MICHICHI HOTEL.

FOR SALE

A quantity of Brome Grass Seed, certificate No. 72-2586; germination, 94 per cent. Apply to
S. A. ELLIOTT,
17a Delia, Alta.

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
Jos. McKibbon,.. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertisement must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1934

DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT SYSTEM

Major C. H. Douglas, noted British economist, described his social credit system in Ottawa House of Commons last week. For over two hours he appeared as a witness before the House Banking Committee and outlined a plan similar to one he had laid before the government of New Zealand. This he filed in detail with the committee. Its provisions were drastic. Bank dividends would be limited to six per cent per annum, while creation of two suspense accounts from profits over and above the six per cent dividend was another step. The plan also provided that a proportion of credit in suspense accounts should be used for reduction of customers' overdrafts, and decreasing or reimbursing interest paid on these. This would also apply to insurance companies.

Major Douglas put forth eight criticisms against the existing financial system. He pointed to them as symptoms, and not a disease, and assured the committee he would suggest a plan, not necessarily final as to the form in which it would be applicable to Canada.

His list of eight "symptoms" of evils threatening the economic system follows:

1.—A surplus of unpurchasable production. This could not mean production which nobody wanted but a large amount of products which nobody could afford to buy.

2.—Consequent unemployment, which he preferred to call surplus productive capacity.

3.—Consequent poverty, which Major Douglas claimed was not really the result of unemployment. He would call it lack of purchasing power.

4.—Redundant production machinery—or a surplus of productive capacity in relation to purchasing power.

5.—Consequent cut-throat competition to sell or exchange goods for purchasing power.

6.—Disappearance of industrial profits.

7.—Consequent business and indusdustrial depression and failure,

8.—Increasing competition for foreign export markets to offset the failure of home markets and the consequent international friction threatening and ultimately leading to war.

Major Douglas declared 75 or 80 per cent. of the assets of the world were in the control, direct or indirect, of the banks and insurance companies. It seemed unlikely the system was satisfactory to the governments of the world, and certainly it was unsatisfactory to the general public

No bank, according to the plan, should be permitted to increase its capital in such a way as to affect the dividend without the authority of a statute

Local and District

W. L. Low, barrister, was a visitor to Calgary last week, and returned on Tuesday

• • •

Mrs. Burt Holland and Mrs. Fred Holland, of Sunbeam, spent the week-end with friends in Calgary.

• • •

Mrs. J. Brunner is building a sleeping porch, as an addition to her residence.

• • •

Mr and Mrs. W. B. Dunlop entertained a number of friends to a bridge party at their home on last Friday night.

• • •

Mrs. R. Hudgeon has moved into Mrs. V. Anderson's house, and Mr. and Mrs. Jolley will move into G. W. Benson's house

• • •

The sugar tax has been reduced from two cents to one cent a pound. To offset this there will be a tax of 10 per cent. on the value of gold deposited at the mint.

• • •

With the April issue of the U.F.A. Journal it ceases to be a monthly periodical, and on May 25th next becomes a weekly newspaper. It is a great undertaking, and it is to be hoped that it will have a successful career.

• • •

Herb. Walbeck is now carrying on business in his new feed grinding mill, situated on a lot at the rere of H. Balff's blacksmith shop. The building and other arrangements were completed last week. Bill DeMott had charge of the carpentry work.

• • •

The R.C.M.P. from Drumheller paid a visit to Delia on Saturday night and pulled-up several owners of cars for not having their 1934 license plates. It would be advisable for defaulters to comply with the law without delay, if they intend using their cars this summer.

• • •

The Delia Literary and Debating Society closed down for the season at its meeting last Thursday evg. The Douglas Social Credit System was the main topic discussed, when Messrs. Golds, DeMott, Hicks, and others took part. Arrangements are already under way for the opening session in the Fall, we understand.

• • •

Seeding of wheat is now general in this district. There has been no seasonable rains as yet, and everywhere is very dry. Last week high winds and dust storms generally prevailed. There is a lack of growth and rain is badly needed to start grass and other vegetation. At time of writing (Wednesday) warm, dry weather and brisk winds is the order.

Mrs. A. Ray of Youngstown, who has been visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Len. Howarth, during the past week, left for Stettler on Tuesday.

• • •

The Highland Rebekah Lodge will observe the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Order by holding a service in Delia United Church on Sunday, May 6th, at 3:30 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend. Arrangements are being made to have a special speaker for the occasion.

• • •

The local council commenced last Saturday to repair some of the board sidewalks of the town, which were in bad shape, especially along first street east and opposite the post office and Canadian Bank of Commerce. These places were becoming dangerous to pedestrians, and we had in mind drawing attention to the matter in this issue. However, since Bill DeMott has been engaged the various sidewalks should be put in good shape in due course

• • •

The fourth session of the seventh legislature of the province of Alberta was prorogued on Monday, 16th inst., by His Honor Lieut. Gov. W. L. Walsh. Meeting on February 8, the members had all but completed ten weeks attention to public business. At the close a glowing tribute was paid to Hon. George Hoadley by the members on his completion of 25 years service as a member of the provincial house.

• • •

The play, entitled "Ezra Pringle's Legacy," given in the Olympia Theatre on 12th inst., and sponsored by Delia United Church Ladies' Aid, was fairly well patronized, and proved most successful. Rev. W. H. McDannold, as "Ezra," played the star role; while Mrs. Chase ("Martha"), Mrs. Burke ("Mrs. Hussey"), Mr. J. Charyk ("lawyer") took the other leading parts. Altogether there were 11 in the cast, the others being Mrs. Olsen, Mrs. Crawshaw, Miss Patsy Burke, Miss K. Meyer, Messrs. P. Gates, P. Thompson, and Ross Lane.

HOW TO PRODUCE EARLY POTATOES

In order to produce early potatoes the sprouting of the seed tubers has been employed with varying results, but most of those employing sprouted seed agree that some gain has been made. The sprouting should be done in diffused light and under conditions where the temperature can be maintained around 50 to 55 degrees F. The growth should be slow, so as to develop sturdy stout buds.

As a rule seed potatoes sprouted in the open become withered badly before planting time arrives. An experiment has been tried at the Central experimental farm whereby the seed tubers are placed in flats or shallow boxes and sand filled in around the tubers. These flats are fitted with four blocks, one in each corner, one inch square and projecting two inches above the edge of the box. These blocks facilitate the stacking of the boxes one on top of the other, allowing light to enter and permitting the application of water when desired.

Water is applied to the sand at intervals as required by means of a watering can with a piece of ½-inch hose attached to the spout.

The boxes may be stacked in the potting shed, in the corner of the kitchen or even in a warm cow barn. Four to five weeks will produce well sprouted and rooted material, that when planted out of doors will start growth at once, when the soil warms up. Place to a depth of 4 inches and cover the tip of the buds with about a ½ inch of soil. Potatoes sprouted in this way will come through the sprouting process perfectly firm.

The yield from the various treatments were as follows, with whole small potatoes being used as seed: Dormant tubers planted, yielded, when dug July 25, 43 pounds, a second digging August 16, 55 pounds; in all cases 60 hills were dug for comparison. Sprouted in flats with the tubers stood on the stem end, when dug July 25, 45 pounds, a second digging August 16, 70 pounds. Sprouted in sand in flats, the sand being moistened, yielded July 25, 74 pounds, a second digging August 16, 108 pounds.

The sand sprouted tubers out yielded those sprouted by other methods.

One of the drawbacks with the tubers sprouted in the sand and fully rooted is that they must be dropped in the row by hand. The increased earliness and larger yield compensates for this.

Increase of Cocoa Shipments

It was announced recently that the increase of cocoa shipments to Canada from Trinidad for 1933 compared with 1932 was 265 per cent. C. R. Stollmeyer, assistant trade commissioner here for the Eastern Group of British West Indies islands (which include Trinidad) agreed that this should offer increased opportunities for the export of Canadian products to Trinidad during 1934. The island colony, known as the supposed locale of Robinson Crusoe's exploits, is connected with Montreal, Halifax, Saint John and Boston by Canadian National ships.

HEALTH

by Grant Fleming, M.D.

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

HOW ARE YOU?

How are you? is a frequent salutation, expressed in the form of question to which an answer is not usually expected. This time, however, we hope that you will ask yourself the questions: Do you feel really well? or Do you feel below par? Are you tired? or Do you feel fit for anything?

What is the use of answering these questions? No use at all, unless you realize that your answers are of importance to you. If you are tired, if you suffer from indigestion or repeated headaches, or if you feel life is a burden, and you have lost the feeling that life is worth living—if you show these or other indications of a loss of health, then there is something wrong, something which should receive your attention.

"Symptom" is the name given to any abnormal sensation or sign which occurs when the body is not functioning properly, or when disease is present. Symptoms are warnings, and when they appear, something should be done about them.

The proper way to deal with a symptom is not to try and get rid of the symptom, but to investigate and find its cause. Proper treatment aims always to remove or correct the cause, otherwise the real trouble is not touched. Before such treatment can be given, it is obvious that the cause must be discovered, or, in other words, that a diagnosis must be made. That is why we say that a diagnosis must precede treatment.

It is quite true that if a symptom, such as an acute pain, is distressing, you want to get relief from the symptom. Nevertheless, you should realize that any such treatment is purely temporary and inadequate because if the underlying cause of the symptom is not sought, the symptom will likely recur, and the condition will become more firmly rooted, if not more serious, and so, likely, more difficult to deal with later on.

The real objection to self-diagnosis and self treatment is that we are unable to examine ourselves. Even a physician who is trained and experienced in the science and art of medicine does not attempt to treat himself. Any attempt at self-diagnosis and self-treatment may result in harm, but much more serious is the time that is lost during which proper treatment would have been of the greatest service.

It is not suggested that every little ache or pain is the sign of some serious disorder. It is pointed out, however, that instead of worrying about symptoms, you find out why they are occurring. Better still, have a periodic health examination and be assured of the health of your body.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

EVERY ARGUMENT

based on careful thought, experience and reason suggests that Alberta grain growers should give support to a co-operative grower-controlled Alberta grain handling organization.

Many farmers have quantities of grain which they plan to dispose of either before or after seeding.

DELIVER IT TO

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Selection of Hatching Eggs

Selection of only the best hens for breeders will go a long way towards improvement of the flock, but the standard can be raised still further and the cost of rearing reduced if the eggs are also carefully selected. Size, shape and colour of eggs, as well as shell texture to a certain extent, are all inherited, so that selection of the hatching eggs will not only avoid loss in incubation, but will tend materially to improve the marketable value of the next season's product. Cracks and dirties are of course discarded. There will be few of these if the birds are fed so as to produce strong shells, and if the houses and nests are kept clean and supplied with abundance of fresh litter and nesting material. Long, narrow eggs, short round eggs, eggs with bulges and ridges, extra large eggs and undersized eggs, also eggs with weak, mottled or rough shells should be called out. If possible, all eggs are candled, that is, tested before a light, so that fine cracks and interior defects, such as blood spots, may be detected.

Hatching eggs should be held not more than ten days to two weeks before incubation is started, and during this time it is wise to turn them daily. A simple plan is to keep them in an egg case tilted against the wall, and turn the case daily. Handle the eggs very carefully at all times, and store them in a room where they will remain cool, clean and undisturbed until they can be placed in the machine.

Food in Cold Storage

Creamery butter in cold storage on March 1 amounted to 6,986,000 pounds compared with 9,711,000 a year ago. Cheese at 12,149,000 pounds was about a million and a half less. The quantity of eggs was less than half. Pork at 29,766,000 pounds was about 4½ million pounds less, but beef stocks at 11,653,000 pounds were three million higher.

Cheese Imports

Cheese imports into Canada during the past year were 967,613 pounds, as compared with 1,166,506 pounds in 1932. These imports are made up largely of types and varieties that are not produced in Canada.

"Brass Tacks"

A GOOD many years ago, most merchants used to "yard off" a length of cloth by estimating a yard as the distance from the tip of their nose to the extremity of an outstretched arm—or by some equally haphazard system.

No doubt some customers may have noticed that certain merchants had shorter arms (or longer noses) than others, and felt vaguely that something was wrong; but nobody did much about it until one bright merchant hammered two Brass Tacks into his counter, exactly 36 inches apart, and thereafter measured his cloth on them—ACCURATELY. Soon all merchants followed suit—customers insisting that they "get down to brass tacks" in their measuring. That was how the expression started.

EATON'S Catalogue "gets down to brass tacks" in describing its merchandise. There's nothing vague—nothing uncertain—nothing that can be "taken two ways." If an article's all-wool, we say so—if it isn't, we admit it. Always, you KNOW what you're getting. Accurate illustration and precise information tells *exactly* the value you'll receive for the money you send—and, of course, it's our aim to make that value the best you can obtain anywhere. But in any case, you KNOW what you're getting—experience has taught you long ago that "It's SAFE to save at **EATON'S**."

EATON'S

Hay Exports

With Canadian hay entering the United States under a duty of five dollars a ton, exports to that country have been reduced to insignificant quantities compared with earlier years

among the most nourishing beverages, properly brewed Beer ranks with the highest.

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